

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

August 8, 1917

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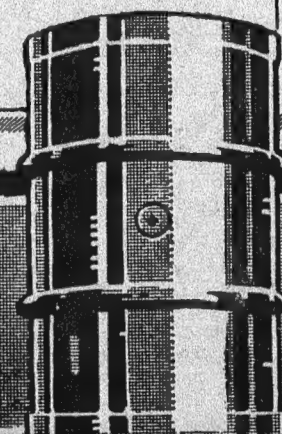
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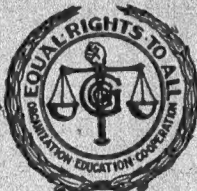
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette

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CONSERVATIVES' 'SAINT' ROGERS

Ottawa, August 2.—Seventy-one Conservative members of the house of commons have signed the following address, which was presented to the Hon. Robert Rogers today:

"We, the undersigned members of the house of commons of Canada, have learned that the base attack made against your character as a public man has been, by the Hon. Sir Ezekiel McLeod and the Hon. Mr. Justice Teller, the royal commission appointed to investigate, found to be without foundation of any kind whatever, and that the said judges have exonerated you unanimously in every particular for the unsupportable charges made against you by Mr. Justice Galt.

"We beg to assure you that the result was anticipated, as from even a casual reading of the charges made against you by Mr. Justice Galt, whose venom and malice were so plainly visible, we had long been convinced that there was nothing on which to base his splenetic utterances, except feelings of resentment at your manly and outspoken expressions, reflecting upon him as a judge accepting public money contrary to the statutes in that behalf.

"Your colleagues in the house of commons congratulate you upon the result of the investigation, and desire to avail themselves of this occasion to express their unbounded confidence in you as a representative of the people, unafraid to speak the thing you will when the public interests demand it. Please let us offer you our best wishes and kindest thoughts, at the same time hoping that you may be long spared to work for the welfare of the constituency you represent and for the benefit of the people at large."

Thus as one paper says, has Rogers been officially "sainted" by the party. Mr. Rogers is hailed as an unblemished public benefactor suffering under a vile attack. The testimonial it is stated, was circulated on behalf of Mr. Rogers by Col. Sam Donaldson, M.P. for Prince Albert, and the unanimity of the signing, it is believed here, precludes all possibility of Mr. Rogers retiring from the ministry.

It is understood that the following Conservative members were among those who signed: Bennett (Simcoe), Best, Bowman, Boyce, Arthurs, Ball, Armstrong (York), Armstrong (Lambton), Bradbury, Paul, Northrup, Munson, Carrick, Clark (Bruce), Clarke (Wellington), Cronwell, Currie, Donaldson, Glass, Green, Hanna, Henderson, Jamieson, Lalor, Lewis, Macdonell, Middlebro, Morphy, Morris, Morrison, Rainville, Schaffner, Sexsmith, Shepherd, Smith, Steele, Stewart (Hamilton), Stewart (Lunenburg), Sutherland, Taylor, Thoburn, Thompson, Thornton, Wallace, Webster, Weichel, Wilson and Wright. In all parliamentary corridors tonight surprise is expressed by some Conservative members that the document was made public. While for the sake of friendship and for party considerations, they were prepared to sign the testimonial, some of them were not quite prepared to have it made public. Perhaps they will be more careful next time.

In the meantime, to make the job complete, the minister of public works it is said is now pressing hard to have Mr. Justice Galt impeached. This can only be done by the governor-general on an address from both houses of parliament. The government as a whole does not relish the task.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 8, 1917

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER C.N.R.

There will be general satisfaction throughout the prairie provinces over the decision of the Dominion government to take over the Canadian Northern Railway system for the people of Canada. Western public opinion is strongly in favor of the nationalization of all railways, telegraphs and express services. The action of the government is a mighty big step in this direction and when this has been digested the people will be ready for another slice of the same. By the new move the people become the owners of 9,500 additional miles of railways. This linked up with the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental will constitute a magnificent national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the prairie provinces it serves a wonderfully productive section that will yield enormous and ever increasing traffic. The service of the Canadian Northern in the West has not been satisfactory, but now as a public utility it should be made fully as efficient as the Canadian Pacific in the near future. There is also good reason to believe that it should be profitable under capable management. The profit from our great public utilities should be for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of a handful of selfish promoters. Steadily the demand in this direction will continue to grow. Another cause for gratification is that the annual raids which have been made on the Dominion treasury by Mackenzie and Mann will cease. The people of Canada have come to look upon these Knights of the Road as one of the chief demoralizing influences in our public life. It will be a great relief to know that they are no longer "negotiating" with the Dominion and most of the provincial governments. They are two clever and ingenious men, but their record is most unsatisfactory.

The cost of acquiring and equipping the C.N.R. will probably be high. The board of arbitration will no doubt allow a good figure for the stock and will give little consideration to the fact that the people have already paid for it once. Then there will be the value of upwards of \$400,000,000 of securities, most of which have been guaranteed by various governments. Under government ownership these securities will become much more valuable because the interest will be paid regularly. No doubt the promoters of the road realize this and have made full provision to have the benefits come in their direction. None of the C.N.R. magnates have made any complaint at the action of the government, which may be accepted as evidence that they consider the deal an extremely good one. Had the government permitted the road to go into the hands of a receiver it could no doubt have been acquired at a much lower cost, but it would have been a big responsibility to accept under present conditions. Though the cost will be high as might have been expected, the public will be glad of the change. In the appointment of the directors of the new national road, the government will be well advised to dispense with the service of the two noble knights from whom they have made the purchase. It will be difficult to convince the public that the road is being operated for the public with the old guard on the board of directors. The public will look for good service and honest administration and if that is given it will receive great benefits from the new publicly owned railway system. The war is teaching us many valuable lessons that we should have learned many years ago.

Political reforms come from the people. When public opinion has forced it, the politicians yield as gracefully as they can and then carry off the credit.

SHOULD NOT EXEMPT WAR BONDS

A new Canadian war loan of \$100,000,000 has just been arranged for in the United States and at high rate. It relieves the finance minister of the immediate necessity of floating a domestic loan this fall, but if the war continues it will not be long before the people of Canada will be asked to subscribe again to a loan. That loan is apt to be as large as either of the two previous domestic loans, i.e., \$100,000,000.

Heretofore all our Canadian war loans have been exempt from taxation. This exemption has been one of the strongest arguments in advertising the loans. Such ought not to be. The United States has just raised the second greatest loan in connection with the war, and at a rate of interest lower than that of any war loan of any belligerent, except the first British war loan, i.e. at 3½ per cent. The government called upon the boasted wealth of the country in true patriotic fashion. The patriotism that was not worth a little depreciation of interest or diminution of income from investments was not the brand needed by a country endeavoring to snatch the world from Prussianism. Real patriotism and not shrewd investment sense was the sentiment behind the loan. It cannot be said that most Canadians have subscribed to our loans from other than patriotic motives, but an over-subscription at a lower rate, or a taxable bond, would have much more strongly symbolized a common determined war interest.

The talk of conscription of wealth has drawn from the minister of finance a statement that the people's savings are absolutely safe and nothing will be done that is "not in accordance with the legitimate and established forms of taxation sanctioned by the traditions and experience of British self-governing countries." This should not preclude war bond taxation, and the government has already introduced a very moderate income tax. But the first rumors of an income tax made a strong demand for non-taxable war bonds, and a lot of big investors have been trying to salt away their wealth where it will not be subject to taxation. Non-taxable bonds are mainly to benefit the rich, who put their money out of reach in this way. Such a method should not be permitted. If our next loans cannot be floated at a lower rate of interest, and such is probable, they certainly should not be exempt from taxation.

It is very interesting to notice that the United States Liberty loan was floated at par and that no brokerage or commission charges were paid for placing the bonds. The same was true with the great Victory loan in Britain. For selling the bonds of the first two Canadian loans brokers got a commission of one quarter of one per cent. and for the last loan three-eighths of one per cent. On the first loan our banks received a commission of one quarter of one per cent. on the second one half of one per cent. and on the third nine-twentieths of one per cent. The Canadian exchequer actually received only \$334,625,000 for the \$350,000,000 of loans floated, and before it is finally repaid we will have to pay over \$290,000,000 for the use of \$334,625,000. In the United States the government will only pay \$192,500,000 for the use of \$350,000,000. Ours will cost us approximately \$100,000,000 more. We could scarcely hope to finance as cheaply as United States but there should be a test of real patriotism in floating the next loan, not the dollars and cents kind.

TAXING VACANT LAND

There are now few people so blind as not to realize the tremendous economic burden and the evils forced upon the people of the prairie provinces by the huge areas of vacant land in this country. Millions of acres of choice virgin soil well served by railways, capable of producing untold food supplies lie idle, while back on the horizon the homesteader struggles to make a living for himself and his family. This vacant land increases the cost of railway service, increases the cost of the rural telephone, discourages the school and the church and carries evils in its train. Most of it is held by speculators, some in Canada and some in other parts of the world, who are hoping to get for it something they have not earned. They hope by the industry of the farmers of this country to see the value of their land rise so they can make a nice profit from it. They look to reap where they have not sown. But public opinion is growing strongly in favor of destroying the profit from the traffic in vacant land and forcing this land into useful occupation. The start has already been made by taxation. In Alberta an additional tax of one per cent. is levied on all idle farm land. In the year 1915 this tax was levied on 8,110,955 acres and produced a revenue for the provincial treasury of \$699,824. In 1916 the tax was levied on 8,090,034 acres and produced a revenue of \$681,402. The Alberta tax being on a percentage basis is proportionately heavier on the more valuable land close to railways and towns.

In Saskatchewan the surtax on vacant land is at a flat rate of \$10 per quarter section regardless of value. It is a very much lighter tax than that imposed in Alberta. The Saskatchewan tax all goes to the local municipalities and the provincial treasury gains nothing thereby, which is an error due for correction. In Saskatchewan there is more than 11,000,000 acres of vacant land under this surtax, and the revenue produced is nearly \$700,000. The Saskatchewan tax is not equitable because it is just as heavy on the man holding \$10 land as it is on the man holding \$50 land. If Saskatchewan were to adopt the Alberta tax it would undoubtedly produce over \$1,000,000 annually and at the same time discourage to a greater extent the holding of idle land. It is easy to see the benefits which would accrue to the province if \$1,000,000 were taken into the provincial treasury and used for the general welfare of the people who live in the province.

Alberta has gone even further by the unearned increment tax which has been in force for the last three years. Under this tax, in addition to all other taxes, the government takes five per cent. of the unearned increment on idle land. In other words, land purchased at \$10 per acre and subsequently sold at \$20 per acre would yield a tax of five per cent. on the difference in these two figures at the time of transfer. This unearned increment tax is very light and there is room for increased revenue here.

In addition to these huge areas of vacant land mentioned above, there is 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 acres of idle land in the prairie provinces held by the Canadian Pacific Railway exempt from taxation of all kinds under the iniquitous charter granted to that company nearly 40 years ago.

But in Manitoba the speculator in idle land is free from these embarrassing taxes. There are several million acres of idle land in Manitoba, but so far no surtax is levied upon it. In this respect Manitoba lags behind Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Manitoba treasury might be easily enriched to the extent of \$400,000 or possibly half a million dollars

annually by a tax on the idle land. The land speculator must be driven out of this country if it is ever to come to its own and he can only be driven out by taxation.

OUR DUTY TO AGRICULTURE

If Canada is to develop as rapidly and substantially as her best citizens hope for, that development can only come through a consistently sympathetic policy toward agriculture. Such a policy can find room for proper growth only in the minds of men who comprehend the economics of agriculture in a broad and practical sense. They must be men who appreciate the difference between a policy of encouragement mainly by talk and superficial methods and one of encouragement by the correction of fundamental handicaps like the tariff, land exploitation, etc. They must be men who know farming, are interested directly in it or are closely associated with agricultural pursuits. They must be men who realize that a healthy organization of agriculture is necessary to the prosperity of the country. The smooth-tongued demagogue, the cheap opportunist and the political whitewasher must go.

The greatest problem now before Canada is how to give the most help in winning the war, and in sustaining its burden by the utmost possible equalization of sacrifice. Farmers appreciate that problem as keenly as any class. The war has enormously handicapped them, but they are determined to see it through. But Canada will face tremendous problems after the war. They will pile up thick and fast. Her land must be settled, her industry readjusted, her war debt paid, extensive public works carried on, her commerce encouraged. Primarily her after-war recovery and prosperity must rest on agriculture and largely on the development of the three prairie provinces. Hence the necessity now for most thoughtful consideration of the make-up of Canada's

next federal parliament. Conscription is the main, but not the only issue. For years Western Canada has been suffering under economic burdens too heavy to bear and which have resulted in serious rural depopulation, emigration and an alarming growth of farm tenantry in some parts. The interests of Western farmers have been a secondary consideration in the minds of politicians. From now on they must be a primary consideration in the interests of the nation. They will only be so if Western electors make them so, if they see to it that candidates at the forthcoming election stand for the policy to which Western farmers have pledged themselves. This war is almost certain to end long before the life of the next parliament expires. The immediate work of reconstruction will likely fall on the next government. That government ought to be elected on the highest patriotic principles and the policy that will mean the fullest freedom for the development of agriculture; Canada's essentially basic industry for generations to come. Now is the time to do this, not when it is too late. The great battle of freedom is now on in Europe, but there are other places as well where that battle must be fought. There is no divergence of these paths of duty, no inconsistency in demanding support of both. They both stand for the promotion of freedom.

EXTEND THE POSTAL SERVICE

The little installment of parcels post service which has been in operation in Canada for a few years past has been a decided success. It has been well handled by the post office and affords very considerable advantage to the general public. It has, however, two main weaknesses. The limit of 11 pounds weight is decidedly too small and the charges are too high. Eleven pounds is much less than the weight carried through the post office in any

of the countries where there is successful parcels post. As an indication of what the postal service does in other countries, it might be pointed out that in the United States the limit is 50 pounds, and in Germany before the war the limit was 200 pounds. Our postal service is well equipped to handle a considerable extension in the weight and the extension should be made at once, at least to 25 pounds and very shortly to 50 pounds at least.

John Wanamaker, the great merchant prince of the United States, when postmaster-general, stated there were only four arguments against the parcels post system and those four arguments were the four express companies. In Canada the situation is the same. The only reason why our parcels post system is not extended is because of the influence of the express companies. The express business is a veritable gold mine to the express companies. The profits they have earned are absolutely fabulous. The post office could give a far better service, cover a much wider field and at a lower cost than the express companies. Public opinion should demand that the parcels post system be extended immediately.

In New Zealand there is a State Life Insurance Department, a State Fire Insurance Department, a State Accident Insurance Department, and postal service that is unexcelled in the world.

The new income tax is all right as far as it goes. It will be necessary, however, to go further before the war bill is paid.

The principles set forth in the farmers' platform are daily commanding more attention throughout Canada. The powers that be in all directions are beginning to realize that the common people are determined to have more of a square deal than ever before.



THE BIG CIRCUS—IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN, MUST IT EVER BE.



The Western Wool Crop

How the Prairie Provinces are Grading and Selling the 1917 Clip

By R. D. Colquette

The machinery provided for the grading and marketing of the western wool crop is working well this year. In Alberta, wool graders operating under the direction of the Dominion livestock branch and in conjunction with the wool growers' and sheep breeders' associations of the province are finishing up their heaviest season's work. It is expected that the total amount graded will exceed 2,000,000 pounds, of which over 1,000,000 pounds was graded for the South Alberta Wool Growers' Association alone. In Saskatchewan 220,000 pounds has been handled by the co-operative organization branch of the department of agriculture. This compares with 69,000 pounds in 1914, when the work was organized and with 179,890 pounds last year. In Manitoba the department of agriculture has handled fully 200,000 pounds, an increase of 40,000 pounds over last year's figures and fully three times the amount handled in 1915. So far, but little of this year's clip has been sold. The various selling agencies have had the experience of two or more years in selling on grade and in large quantities and with wool at the prices now prevailing are not pressing their product upon the market. Their business is to safeguard the interests of the grower and sales will not be consummated until the big buyers on both sides of the line have had a chance to compete in bidding for the wool and show a disposition to offer competitive prices.

Saskatchewan's Experiment

A new experiment is being tried out in handling the wool of Saskatchewan. It has excellent prospects of success. For the last three years the wool consigned to the department for grading and sell-



Grading this year's clip for the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association at Calgary

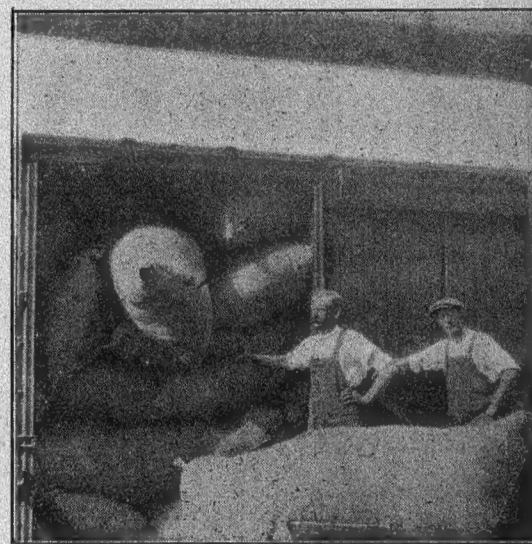
ing has been offered in the local warehouse at Regina. The experience gained has disclosed some interesting features. Each year the wool was offered to both Canadian and American firms on both sides of the line. About three times as many Canadian as American firms were asked for bids but in the three years the department received only three bids from Canadian firms and in each case they were outbid by American firms from two to three cents. This year therefore it was decided to ship the wool to the United States and to have it graded there according to American standards and offered on the American market. But there were many other considerations influencing the department in making this experiment. In the great wool centres across the line the big manufacturers, as well as the dealers bid for the wool. The quan-

tity of wool handled is such that it can be graded, stored, insured and sold for one and one-half cents a pound. The New England States is the centre of the wool manufacturing trade on this continent and is therefore the natural market for the wool. Boston and Philadelphia are the recognized wool marketing centres in America for both the import and domestic wool trade. The difficulty of getting Saskatchewan wool upon this market was not great as there are always a number of American cars available in which to make the shipments. There was therefore a strong case in favor of shipping Saskatchewan wool to that market. Arrangements were accordingly made by W. W. Thomson, who has charge of the work, with the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, with head offices at Chicago, to have the wool which was forwarded to the department placed on the market with the American clip and sold under the same grades. This company was formed some nine years ago. It is the result of a movement started among the American wool growers, who recognized that the market for their product was not on a satisfactory basis. It is largely co-operative in character, and has done considerable educational work in getting the American grower to produce a better grade of wool. It now has storehouses at Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, and it is to the Philadelphia storehouse that the Saskatchewan wool has been consigned. There it will be graded and sold along with the American output.

How The Wool Was Handled

Let us trace a consignment of wool from the time it leaves the farmer's hands until it is finally graded and disposed of at Philadelphia. It is assumed, of course, that the farmer has taken advantage of the department's offer to supply sacks and paper twine for his convenience in shipping the wool. The sacks hold from 200 to 250 pounds of wool and were supplied at cost, varying from 75 cents to \$1.10, according to the time at which they were purchased. After the fleeces are folded according to the directions given by the department, they are packed tightly into the sacks for shipment to Regina. If the farmer has not enough wool to fill a sack, he may co-operate with his neighbor, being careful to separate the two consignments in the sack so that there will be no difficulty in identifying each man's wool. The sacks are then shipped by freight to the department at Regina, which has provided warehouse facilities for the re-shipment of the wool. Upon its arrival in Regina the wool from various sources is collected in the warehouse, and as soon as a carload has been received a car is secured and loaded. Owing to the possibility of a war tax of 10 per cent. being placed on all imports, it was necessary this year to rush the cars across the border as rapidly as they could be filled. Before being transferred to the car, the labels are removed and the sack given a number, which together with the letter "S," representing Saskatchewan, is stencilled on the outside of the sack, as shown in the illustration. A careful record of this number is kept as it becomes the means by which the sack is identified as being shipped by a particular owner. Upon the wool's arrival in Philadelphia it is stored in the warehouses of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company and in due time is graded according to American standards. The grading this year is being watched carefully

by Prof. W. H. J. Tisdale, of the Animal Husbandry department of the agricultural college at Saskatoon. Prof. Tisdale has been supplied to the department and is taking this opportunity of familiarizing himself with the American grading system, and is also safeguarding the interests of the Saskatchewan shipper. He makes notes on all the grade certifi-



Saskatchewan Wool Consigned to the Philadelphia Market

cates, making suggestions to the consignor as to any improvements that could be made in his method of handling the wool.

Each Shipment's Identity Preserved

A shipment does not lose its identity until after it is graded. The grade certificate shows the amount of each shipment falling into each grade, and when the wool is finally disposed of each shipper's share of the proceeds will be distributed according to the grade certificate. When the grading is completed, or at any time thereafter, the American firm takes tenders or bids for the Saskatchewan product and submits these to the department at Regina, which has the final word to say in closing the bargain. The plan is to sell the wool as soon as it is graded, and the wool shippers are being kept informed as to the progress that is being made in disposing of their product. Altogether about 500 consignments totalling about 220,000 pounds and comprising nine carloads, were received and shipped to Philadelphia this year.

Upon the receipt of the wool at Regina, an advance of 20 cents a pound was made. This, it was at first thought, would be sufficient until the wool was finally disposed of. Upon its decision to send the wool to the American market, however, the department arranged to make a further advance of 10 cents per pound on account of the extra delay occasioned, to any of the patrons in need of funds. The high price assured for wool this year makes such a large advance a comparatively safe one. The scheme is financed from an appropriation made by the Saskatchewan government for the advancement of agricultural interests. The cost to the producer for freight and handling amounts to about three cents a pound.

Two difficulties were experienced by the department this year in ensuring that each owner's consignment would not lose its identity. The first was occasioned by the wrong use of labels. Two labels were supplied for each sack, one to go on the outside and the other on the inside to be used for identification purposes in case the other was lost. Some shippers attached both labels to the outside of the sack. The second difficulty was owing to too much co-operation. In some cases

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A Small Part of Alberta's Wool Output Piled Ready for Grading. The Dominion Graders Getting Things in Readiness For Handling The Wool.

Weed Control and the 1918 Crop

Eradicating Perennials and Annuals---After harvest cultivation and winter preparation

By Seager Wheeler

In a preceding article I referred to some of the factors that control the grain crop yield, viz., weeds, drought, frost, rust, the seed and the seed bed. These are all essential features in securing maximum crops and must be met and considered. In this article I will further emphasize the importance of weed control.

The cultivation necessary to keep weeds under control will in a great measure reduce to a minimum the possibility of drought, and at the same time establish a fitting seed bed for the seed. In a sense this may be reversed. In fitting a proper seed bed we may, in a measure, keep weeds and drought under control. If the question were put to me as to what is the chief cause of low crop production I would emphatically reply: "Weeds." We may insure a crop of grain against hail, but weeds take more toll of the crop each season than does hail.

There has always been much agitation regarding the control of weeds, weed inspections to enforce the weed act, etc., but there will be no real solution until each individual farmer becomes his own weed inspector. Every tiller of the soil must depend on his own individual effort as to whether he or the weeds shall have the control of the cultivated crop, and in the fight between the individual and the weeds the soil is put into condition to produce a remunerative crop and the victory is in favor of the individual who makes full use of his opportunities.

At one of the annual conventions held by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association a member read a paper on potato growing. His method was to sow wild buckwheat at the time he planted his crop, because he knew if he was to grow a profitable crop of tubers he would have to keep the hoe going to keep down the buckwheat, and the cultivation given by the hoe resulted in a more profitable crop. That is the secret of the whole matter; cultivation at the right time and place. There is no necessity for us to sow any weed seed, we have all we need and to spare. No matter how diligent we may be some weeds will be in evidence. The main thing is to prevent them controlling the crop and lowering the yield.

On new land first broken up for a season or two weeds may not be serious and the danger point is in neglecting the few individuals. There is no better opportunity than this time to keep them in check. Weeds creep in by several agencies: in the seed, by high, drifting wind, animals, machinery and other agencies. A close watch should be kept to prevent them getting out of control. This may be done by fall cultivation of the stubble, by shallow plowing, disking, or cultivation on every acre possible previous to plowing in the spring and early summer-fallow.

Handling Winter Annuals and Perennials

But the most trouble is on older land, especially on the summerfallow crops. Some of the worst weeds are the winter annuals and perennials, stinkweed, blue burr, shepherd's purse, pepper grass, crowfoot, yellow whitlow grass or mustard, and others of this class of weeds. They germinate and start in the early fall on the fallow and early fall plowing, and are so small and insignificant that they are seldom taken notice of. In the spring the crop is seeded without first stirring the soil and the only places where the weeds are disturbed is in the passing of the disc or the seeder, or even less by the shoe drill. But the spaces between the rows are untouched. In some cases no other cultivation is given excepting that of link chains attached to the discs or shoes, which only rubble a little dry dust over the seed. And sometimes when the harrow follows the seeder the surface soil is so firm and compact that they fail to tear out these small weed seedlings. These weeds make little showing at this time, but before the grain is well above ground they increase in size rapidly and their habit is to spread out and hug the surface. They grow very rapidly because they are strongly rooted and the cultivation given at seeding encourages their rapid growth, and in many cases cover the ground before the wheat is a few inches high. They then have gained control of the crops and there is no remedy except by plowing the crops under. Such weeds pump the moisture out of the soil at a rapid rate until the soil becomes

compact and hard. The wheat takes on a sickly appearance, sending up a single or two thin stems resembling knitting needles. If heavy rain falls it helps the crops but little, as the soil is so hard where these weeds are it can scarcely penetrate and even if the rain does penetrate it is soon taken up by the weeds. These crops suffer even if they hold their own for a while. If a hot, dry spell comes in July the crop is oftentimes scarcely worth cutting.

The time to get these weeds is just previous to seeding. They are easy to control at this time, even more so than the annual weeds that spring up after the crop is above ground. If these weeds are exterminated after seeding they will give little or no more trouble that season as far as the crop is concerned. In thus controlling the weeds in spring it prevents the pollution of the fields by millions of seeds. If neglected the loss is two-fold, i.e., loss in crop yield and pollution of the field again for another season, as they are early seeders. Summerfallowed fields and fall plowing should



After harvest, if possible, the fields should be stirred to a depth of about two inches. The cultivator with pointed or diamond teeth, spaced four or six inches apart to throw the soil up in slight ridges is good. If a cultivator is not available the disc harrow may be used but disking should not be so deep as to throw the earth up in heavy ridges.

not go into the winter in a smooth, compacted condition. Any time after harvest the fields should be stirred to a depth of about two inches, and to do this I would suggest the use of the cultivator with pointed or diamond teeth, spaced either four or six inches apart to throw the soil up in slight ridges. The harrow will not do this deep enough. If a cultivator is not available the disc harrow may be used, but care must be taken to not go too deep or throw the earth into a heavy ridge in the centre. The small ridges should be uniform all over the field. Good work may be done by walking behind the disc harrow instead of riding. The point to observe is to stir the soil at a uniform depth of about two inches. The field should be left in this condition for winter. If any heavy rain comes in the fall the soil is in a receptive condition. There will be little compacting of the soil after fall rains, or any necessity to harrow again, as no crust will form; the loose ridges will act as a necessary mulch.

In the spring, when the snow goes off the field, the water will go down into the lower depth instead of running off, as is the case when in a smooth, compacted condition. The ridges soon dry sufficiently to harrow down and when harrowed down they cover up all the moisture in the furrows, thus making a first-class mulch. The field should be harrowed across the ridges to pull them down and stir the soil between. This stirring of the soil in the spring destroys all the weeds just referred to, and when this is done there will be no more trouble that season from them.

The small ridges and furrows made by this corrugating of the field may be termed dry farm irrigation. It is Nature's way of irrigation and not artificial, as is necessary in irrigation districts. It catches and holds all precipitation until the field is seeded.

A great deal of dependence is placed on harrowing the fallow field previous to seeding, but it often happens in some springs that the soil is too firm and compact and the harrows simply scratch the surface without pulling out the weeds,

and often only cultivate them into more vigorous growth. The soil must be thoroughly stirred. For this a single harrowing crossways with the heavy harrow is usually sufficient.

I would point out here the necessity for not stirring the soil any deeper than two inches in the fall by disking or cultivating. After the season work on the fallow and cleaning the top few inches of weeds, it is not good practice to go any deeper as that may possibly bring up more weed seeds from the lower depths, which will lie dormant until after the crop is seeded. Many a good fallow has been spoilt by doing that.

Eradicating the Annuals

The next lot of weeds that may have to be dealt is the annuals, that germinate either before the crop is seeded or afterwards. Those that germinate after the snow leaves will be destroyed by the cultivation given previous to and at the time of seeding. Any that show up after the crop is sown will be destroyed by the harrows if the field is harrowed just at the time the grain is showing up. This operation should not be omitted even if the field is apparently clean. The cultivation given by the harrows encourages crop growth and prevents any loss of moisture from the lower depths. Sometimes even after this is done and rains fall there may be another crop of small weeds show up again. These may be destroyed when the grain is in the stooling stage.

I would point out here that the stirring of the soil in the fall and the spring of the top two or two-and-a-half inches leaves the soil in good condition to destroy weeds by harrowing, as the harrows can move freely through the soil and move the weeds also. If the soil is too firm and compact the harrows do not get all the weeds. When the soil is loose the harrows destroy as many weeds by smothering as by pulling out.

There are other weeds, such as wild oats. The nature and character of this weed requires different treatment. The best I know of is shallow cultivation in the fall of all land to be plowed the following season. The thistle family I have no experience with so cannot suggest the best remedy here.

Sweet grass and couch grass are responsible for crop failure on summer fallow crops. Wherever patches are on the field it is almost impossible for the wheat crop to grow. The time to eradicate these grasses is in the summer cultivation. If such is not done then and the grass is in evidence in the fall it would be well to thoroughly disc all the patches in the fall deeply and leave the soil loose to be harrowed out as much as possible in the spring previous to seeding. If it is not done at this time it should be done in the spring before the crop is seeded. It is not good practice to disc deeply in the spring any land to be seeded, but in this case it should be done and harrowed before seeding. It is a case of the grass or grain having control, and if the grass is not thoroughly disced and harrowed out as much as possible it is almost useless to seed any grain. Where so many losses occur in the crops from these grasses is on the firm summerfallow seeded without any cultivation. The grasses grow at once, use up all the moisture and rob the grain crops. Also the seeder often cannot put the seed down properly when the land is in such a condition.

On the summerfallow after plowing the harrows should be often used, but at the right time, before the weeds are in leaf, previous to seeding and after the grain is coming up. When used thus there is no more economical tool on the farm or more effective. After the weeds get in the leaf stage they require more severe treatment, and consequently more costly, by the use of the disc plow or cultivator.

In concluding this article let each and every one of us resolve and determine that no field of summerfallow or fall plowing shall be seeded in the spring of 1918 without having the top two to two-and-a-half inches of soil in a corrugated condition this fall and without being cross-harrowed in the spring previous to seeding, until every inch of soil is thoroughly stirred and again being harrowed as the grain is coming through the ground.—Seager Wheeler.

The Country Homemakers

THE SEA COAST

Born inland and raised on the great open stretches of the prairie, I find, nevertheless, that there is something about the sea coast that appeals to me tremendously. I love to stand on the sandy beach and watch the tide work its way slowly in with first a big wave that rushes away up past all the other previous high water marks, then a succession of less effective efforts followed by another great rushing wave, driving all the wee bathers in swift retreat before it. In a way that flat unbounded area of blue, stretching off into illimitable space, reminds one of the prairie with its great open distances.

I love, too, to hear on a cloudy day the continuous distant booming of the fog horns. Why it is that this one noise seems pleasant while almost all the other sounds that belong to a big city are disagreeable it is difficult to say. Perhaps the difference is in the significance. One knows exactly the limitations of the elevated and surface cars that roar past continuously on the busy streets, but there is always room for speculation in the boom of a fog horn. It may be only an unimportant little boat rushing about the harbor on some trivial business, but it may be a boat coming from anywhere or going anywhere, and watched with the spiritual eyes of love and anxiety from both ends of its journey.

In New York, with the railroads stretching out like the ribs of a fan behind, and the great water courses of the world before one feels nearer the centre of things. It is little wonder that it is a city of many races, it is so easy of access and behind it lies so great a field of opportunity.

THE HUMAN LEECH

It is gratifying to find that Canada is not the only country afflicted with that contemptible type of person whose patriotism and enthusiasm for the war is that of the profiteer who sees in it an unparalleled opportunity for the exploitation of the people in the matter of prices and for the exploitation of labor in the matter of hours, with the unique privilege of throwing the cloak of patriotism over both. It is rumored that a small army of these ambitious servants of the public welfare descended upon Washington recently. We have not heard how they fared, but if the party in power was sufficiently indebted to them for favors received in the past, they probably fared as they would fare in Canada under those circumstances.

One would think that in so-called democracies, where people are forbidden to write or speak against the war, under threat of heavy penalties a sense of common decency would make the government feel obliged to nationalize all war supplies, so that private individuals would not have an incentive to use their enormous financial power to continue the conflict one hour longer than necessary.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

A writer to the page this week says that before I leave she would like to get off her mind some opinions on the dual standard which have been fomenting there for years. It is altogether likely that there will still be plenty of room for the free expression of opinions after I have ceased to conduct this department, but I am very glad to give space to the discussion of a subject upon which I, also, have always felt very keenly.

The setting up of a single standard of morality for men and women is only one of the many ramifications of the woman movement, but an important one. It is incredible to me that there are large numbers of really decent straight men who think that it is less vicious for men to be immoral than for women. It is often claimed that men are more tempted in this respect than are women, but that is of course a man-made theory which can never be put to the test until there is some way of registering emotion, but it looks as if, for once, nature has been careless, if the theory is true. Think for a moment of the difference of the risk involved for men and women whether in marriage or out of it, taking it in the physical sense alone, the possible suffering, responsibility, and the risk to life even, that a woman has to face. If nature, in view of these simple physical facts has not made woman's temptation enormously greater than man's she has made a fatal blunder, and she is not apt to blunder in that particular way.

Therefore it seems to me that the dual standard has grown up because the physical and social cost to the woman is so much greater, and men have, very naturally, fostered it for their own convenience.

But when it comes to be a recognized practise to acquit men on the "unwritten law" theory when they summarily do away with men who invade their homes and send women to penitentiary for years for the same offence it is time for every woman to protest, and they are likely to be joined in their protest by all of the best men in the country.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Once more the question of the high cost of living is to the fore in this city and a commission is sitting upon it daily and occupying its valuable time chiefly, apparently, in asking everybody within asking distance, what is to be done about it. We thought some of our readers might be interested in the following extract from the New York Sun:

Mrs. Julian Heath, head of the Housewives League, dropped in on the food hearings at City Hall yesterday, but declined to be quizzed by the legislators who are conducting it or to lend her voice to the discussion.

"No!" she said. "I'm tired of seeing women made fools of. The men get them down here and get them to talk, and then they don't do anything. You'll see, nothing will be done to mend conditions—it's just talk, talk. I'm not going to give them away. Everybody knows what conditions are. They're just making fools of us."



PICKERS AT WORK IN STRAWBERRY PATCH AT HATZIC, B.C.

There were a lot of other women, however, perfectly willing, nay delighted, to be made "fools" of in that way. As long as Senator Elon R. Brown and his war committee would sit there and listen to them they were perfectly happy to talk. From the East Side they came mainly—Mrs. Ida Harris, Mrs. Bell Zilberrad, Mrs. Jacob Panken, all the women who stormed City Hall last winter to tell the Mayor that their children were hungry.

And they did not scruple to tell Senator Brown—angered, no doubt, by a sort of tacit implication on the part of the committee that "things are not so bad after all"—that the riots last winter were as nothing to what will happen next winter if the cost of food continues to rise.

"A mother iss a lioness ven her children iss hungry," Mrs. Harris told the committee. "I am a quiet woman, but I will not see my children starve. Ve say, 'For God's sake, Mr. Borough President, gif de place for markets where de food can be sold cheap.' But the Mayor he takes de place for a motion picture show, or for a dump for de city. Vy not haf de dump on Riverside Drive? But no, on Riverside Drive de ladies haf parties for deir dogs, and ve, moders who raise grand men, ve must pay so much for food that our children starve."

"I told the women last winter that they must not overturn the pushcarts," Mrs. Panken, who represented the Mothers' Anti-High Price League, said. "I advised them to go to City Hall, thinking in my innocence that the City Fathers would really do something."

The little woman, in her plain dress and simple hat, said the last words with a faintly sarcastic smile. She went on to quote figures which showed that she was conversant with the conditions that make prices jump so somewhere between the producer and consumer.

"And then we were asked to turn ourselves into coolies," she said, "and then do you know what happened? Rice, which was 34 cents a pound, jumped to 6 cents and in some cases to 12 cents."

"What process must be taken to eliminate the robbers I cannot tell. That is a matter for you gentlemen; but you must do something. Already the birth rate of New York is decreasing and the weight of our children is decreasing, and when that happens it is not good for the country."

IN EXPLANATION

By mistake an old letter belonging to an old argument found its way into the page recently, and brought forth a reply from Wolf Willow. As we had firmly closed our columns to any further discussion of the question of the foreign women voting and as we do not want our successor to enter upon too warm a discussion I am sure Wolf Willow will excuse us for not reopening the question.

I should like to thank her for the compliment. It is nice to have a person with whom one has rarely agreed say that one has been "a dandy umpire."—F.M.B.

WOMEN BERRY PICKERS

Two thousand trousered women are toiling in the berry fields of British Columbia harvesting the strawberry and raspberry crops, a patriotic labor that has the added incentive of paying the workers all the way from \$1.80 to \$3.50 a day.

Early in the season the small fruit growers throughout the province faced the serious problem that even though they might manage to bring their fruit crops to ripening there was not in sight sufficient labor to harvest the yield. After considerable discussion the government was petitioned to grant special permission for the importation of thousands of Chinese coolies to handle the berry crop. This was a hard proposition for the government. Alien labor meant an increase of people to feed. While the government are still considering the situation, prominent women leaders in the province got busy in the matter, and in a few days were able to offer a counter and better proposition that a woman army could be raised to gather the crop. Immediately the movement of supplying growers with female pickers received government sanction the work definitely assumed a most important position and a splendid organization was built up. From every sphere and profession of Pacific coast life is the army made up. Hundreds of collegiate girls, high school pupils and teachers from the recently closed schools and universities make up a part of the army.

The work is not difficult once the peculiar crouch-like attitude necessary to garnering the berries has become accustomed to. On most of the ranches the day's toil begins at eight and continues till six-thirty, with an hour off for lunch. Every picker is furnished with a tray which holds eight boxes (called hallocks by the initiate). The berries are graded by the picker as she works. Into one or two go green and semi-ripe ones; others hold the firm ripe berries; into a pail which the picker has at her side go the over ripe ones. At the sorting sheds later on the green ones are all assembled and hurried to the nearest depot from whence a fast express carries them to the berry hungry people of the prairie provinces, the chief distribution points being Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. The ripe, firm berries go to the local B.C. markets of Vancouver, Victoria and other smaller cities, while those too ripe for shipping are turned in to the big canneries at Mission.

Each picker when beginning a row places at the end of it a stick on which is painted her number. In case of rain or when returning from meals this prevents confusion, and each picker goes quickly to where she left off work. She also carries a tag number and this aids the check up in the sorting sheds, where credit is given to the workers for the number of boxes picked. Thirty cents per crate is paid for strawberries and forty for raspberries, with an added ten cents per crate bonus to workers who stay through the season. As some pickers average eight and nine crates a day, many of the women will have a nice little sum saved up at the end of the season. To accommodate the pickers, neat little rows of houses have been built. These hold from four to a dozen people. They are lined with bunks much after the style on board ship, mattresses and oil stoves for cooking are also supplied. In some places tents have been used where time was not given the growers to build. From 600 to 1,000 crates per day are going out from the big ranches, and every bit of the work is being done by female hands.

Women workers are likely to be a permanent thing from now on in the B.C. berry fields.—Francis J. Dickie.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sorry to know you are leaving us. There is one thing I wanted to get off my mind before you go. It is about the unwritten law. I think there is a great injustice done to a woman in Alberta who killed another woman for stealing the former woman's husband. You probably remember the case, for the woman,

Continued on Page 22

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This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

EGG MARKETING SERVICE

The following extracts are from the bulletin re the marketing of eggs referred to at our secretaries' convention:

A farmers' Egg Marketing Service has been organized and is now in operation, and offers its services to all farmers in the province of Alberta, under special arrangements made through recognized agricultural organizations. This Egg Marketing Service has established a central Candling Station at 348 11th Avenue West, Calgary. Until the farmers themselves are able to take direct charge of the management of this service, the work will be supervised by officers of the poultry divisions of the two departments of agriculture (Dominion and provincial). At this service station, shipments of eggs from any farmers' association will be received, candled, graded and marketed and the selling price, less operating charges, returned promptly to the shipping associations.

Briefly, the objects of this Egg Marketing Service are as follows:

(a) To provide the farmers of the province, including those in the most outlying districts, with the best possible marketing facilities;

(b) To provide for the efficient candling and grading of the product, which process is everywhere recognized as being an absolutely essential part of the preparation of this produce for market, if the highest prices are to be realized;

(c) To make it possible for the individual farmer to receive a price in proportion to the actual quality of his product;

(d) To ascertain through the examination of the eggs received what farmers are not following completely efficient methods, so as to be able intelligently to advise them and help them to produce a high grade product exclusively;

(e) To stimulate a greater production of poultry and eggs for the benefit of the farmers themselves, as well as for war purposes, believing that this can be accomplished most effectively by providing the farmers with better marketing facilities, such as the Egg Marketing Service will supply; by assembling the farmers' eggs at this service station and under government inspection, grading them properly before selling; and by giving the farmer the actual returns his product brings when sold, returning to him not one flat price for all eggs as formerly, but two prices, each amount worked out on a basis of the quantity of each of the two grades which he has supplied;

(f) To eliminate the tremendous unnecessary loss which the industry now sustains as a consequence of following the present inefficient system of marketing, and to develop an unexcelled reputation for Alberta eggs. Practical experience both in Europe and Eastern Canada clearly indicates that this improvement can be brought about most effectively by the adoption of the co-operative system of selling and the establishment of the system of quality payment in making returns to individual producers, both of which are provided for in the Egg Marketing Service.

Local Shipping Arrangements

1. Any farmers' organization, whether U.F.A., U.F.W.A., Women's Institute, Agricultural Society, Egg Marketing Association or Poultry Association, will have the privilege of making shipments of eggs to the Egg Marketing Service.

2. In the case of shipments being made by farmers' organizations, other than specially organized Egg Marketing Associations, it is suggested that the shipping arrangements be made and the work supervised by the executive of the organization or a specially appointed egg marketing committee.

3. The executive or committee in charge should first arrange for one or more collecting depots at the community centre or at the point of shipment, and make the necessary provision for the equitable distribution of the proceeds received from the marketing of the eggs.

4. In this connection it is suggested that the inclusion in this arrangement of the storekeepers who have been handling

the farmers' eggs up to this time would result in the more rapid expansion of the movement and make unnecessary any reorganization of present trade channels.

5. It is therefore suggested that the committee interview the storekeepers in the village or town, discuss the matter with them, and if possible obtain their support and co-operation, and have them appointed as local shippers for the association.

6. Under this arrangement it is suggested that each storekeeper be allowed one cent per dozen, or 30 cents per case, for his work, and that so long as eggs are received in any considerable quantities, separate shipments be made to the Egg Marketing Service Station, but when production falls off and the quantities are small, the several lots be assembled and sent in one consignment.

7. Local shippers should make it a point to send the eggs to the candling station as soon as sufficient have accumulated to warrant making a shipment.

Numbering the Eggs

1. All farmers in the community who are poultry-keepers should be allotted numbers by the shipper or shippers of the local marketing organization, each shipper using a different range of numbers, which should be agreed upon.

2. One shipper should use numbers ranging from 1 to 100, another those numbers ranging from 101 to 200, another those ranging from 201 to 300 and so on.

3. Then, providing each shipper is careful in registering the numbers, farmers may take their eggs at any time to whichever shipper or storekeeper suits their convenience, without fear of any mistake in identification at the central candling station.

4. This system will render identification of shipments and individual lots doubly sure, as in the case of tags accidentally being torn from cases in transit it will only be necessary to know the railway station from which the eggs were shipped to enable the candling station manager to tell by which storekeeper the eggs were shipped. For directions in respect to filling the egg-cases, and marking the egg-case plans, see the Egg-Case Plan pamphlet, pages 6 to 10.

This service is being provided as a result of numerous requests received from farmers' organizations and egg-producers throughout the province of Alberta. It is being organized, and in its initial stages directed, by the two departments of agriculture jointly, with the understanding that the associations and producers utilizing the service will do their part towards the accomplishment of the complete success of the undertaking. The duty of the producer in this connection is to observe certain simple but very important precautions respecting the care of the eggs on the farm. The producer must make every possible effort to supply clean, fresh eggs.

MOYERTON'S PICNIC

Moyerton Local, No. 184, held their eighth annual picnic on July 18 and it was a decided success. The weather was ideal, just the right temperature with a nice breeze to keep the flies away and the leaves rustling on the trees, yet not enough to cause people to worry about their hats. Director H. E. Spencer was expected to address the gathering, but owing to an accident to his car, he was unable to get there in time. About 50 dollars worth of prizes were given, and after this and all other expenses were paid, a small balance was left over which was added to the reserve fund of the union. A cushion was raffled on the ground and netted the Red Cross \$9.00. The members wish to thank the local merchants who did their best to help them make their picnic a success.

GOOD PICNIC AT CAMPBELL LAKE

The first annual picnic of the Islay and Campbell Lake Locals was held at Pleasant Valley on July 19 and proved highly successful. D. W. Warner, hon. president of the U.F.A., gave a short address, after which there was a good program of sports, including horse racing, foot races, baseball and other amuse-

ments. A big dance was held in the evening in the Morrison school and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

MADE MEMBERSHIP \$1.50

On Saturday, July 21, A. E. Ottewell, of the University of Alberta, visited Dewberry Local, No. 98, with his moving picture machine and a very enjoyable evening was spent. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken amounting to \$9.45, \$5.00 of which was handed Mr. Ottewell to go towards his expenses, and the balance was voted to the Red Cross Fund. This union after several months inactivity, reorganized in June last, at which time the members decided to pay \$1.50 membership fee, \$1.00 of which was sent to the Central office. From present indications we believe that Dewberry will rank amongst our most progressive locals from now on.

A RECORD PICNIC AT JARROW

Over \$500 by the time the acre of wheat, donated by R. T. Meakins, local secretary, is marketed, was the net amount realized for the Red Cross at the annual picnic and sports of the Jarrow Local, No. 258. So keen was the pleasure of supporting this worthy fund that when a heifer which had been donated was bid up to \$50, it was re-donated by the buyer, who at the second auction of the animal bought it at \$55. This price of \$105 for a Red Cross heifer is probably a record for the province, so it was no wonder that some were heard to remark, "Long may she live and may her tribe multiply." A quilt, the work of the Ladies' Aid, was bid up to \$12, a chicken brought \$8 and young pigs were sold as high as \$30. But financial contests were not the only fun, for there was added the series of races and games which were all keenly contested and proved of great enjoyment to all in the large crowd. The grand total of receipts from all sources amounted to the magnificent sum of \$658.15, from which was deducted the expenses of \$175.31, leaving a balance of \$482.84 placed in the local bank to the credit of the Red Cross Fund, and which the manager agreed to transfer to the Edmonton office free of charge.

The village of Jarrow presented a very gay appearance with its foliage, bunting and flags, the main street having been planted with trees the day before, by the townspeople, as a visible expression of welcome to the visitors. The Cold Springs band was in attendance, under the able leadership of Stuart Cappell. They entertained with fine music during the day, and donated their fees, amounting to \$25, to the Red Cross Fund. We regret that space will not permit of us publishing the complete list of contributions here, but we must say that the residents of the Jarrow district have been very generous in this regard. A dance was held in the evening, the proceeds of which netted \$28, the proceeds of the refreshment department netted \$187.15, and a sale of tags made by A. Furkes and W. Conley netted \$95.25 for the fund. The sports program included several exciting races, and the usual athletic contests, baseball games, tugs of war and other interesting features. Altogether the event proved to be a very enjoyable as well as a very profitable one.

START SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

D. C. West, secretary of Waskatemow Local, No. 101, reports that the union held a very successful meeting shortly after his return from the secretaries' convention. The union is making splendid progress and they have recently added several new members to their list. As a result of information gained at the convention they are going to try and undertake their own livestock shipping and it is hoped that the first shipment will be made early in August. The members are also trying to arrange for a big picnic some time during the fall, probably Labor Day, and are getting in touch with Mr. Raft in the hope that he will be able to give them an address on that occasion. Efforts are being made to interest parties in the adjoining localities in U.F.A. work, the plan adopted being to get them to join the Waskatemow Local first, so that they may gain an insight into the working of the organization, and having gained the necessary experience they will then be able to go ahead and organize locals in their own districts. It is hoped that in this way they will be able to get sufficient locals organized to form a good strong district association.

WINNERS IN GRAIN COMPETITION

The Bulyea Grain Growers' Association won first prize in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' grain competition and hence this local now becomes the proud possessor of the beautiful shield which was donated last year by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. A. Waterhouse, Jr., is the secretary of the Bulyea Local and he is very much pleased with the honor conferred upon his association.

It is expected that a much larger number of locals will compete for this prize next year. Many more would have entered this year except for the fact that the rust injured the quality of so much of the grain.

The Rockhaven Local which secured first place last year was a close second this year and have hopes of winning the shield back at our next exhibition.

The following is a list of the awards in the competition:—

- 1st—Bulyea Local, Bulyea, Sask.; A. Waterhouse, Jr., secretary, \$100.
 2nd—Rockhaven Local, Rockhaven; T. C. Raymond, secretary, \$75.00.
 3rd—Assiniboia Local, Assiniboia; J. A. Ludlow, secretary, \$50.00.
 4th—Speers Local, Speers; D. Japp, secretary, \$40.00.
 5th—Belbeck Local, Belbeck, Sask.; W. H. Beesley, secretary, \$30.00.
 6th—Dafoe Local, Dafoe, Sask.; E. E. Bolton, acting secretary, \$25.00.
 7th—MacRorie Local, MacRorie, Sask.; Geo. Weston, secretary, \$20.00.
 8th—Bohuac Local, Perdue, Sask.; J. McMark, secretary, \$15.00.
 9th—Keddleston Local, Keddleston, Sask.; G. C. Daintree, secretary, \$10.00.
 10th—Hay Creek Local, Maple Creek; E. J. Holmes, secretary, \$5.00.
- Specials:
 1st—Barley, Buffalo Horn Local, gold watch.
 1st—Wheat, Rockhaven Local, gold watch.
 1st—Oats, Rockhaven Local, gold watch.

MUSSELMAN'S ADDRESS AT LILYFIELD

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find cutting from Prince Albert Herald of July 14, giving a fairly detailed account of your address to our association.

It is surely a sign of the changed conditions when a newspaper will even print such an article. When one realizes too it was printed in Saturday's paper, the paper that reaches the farmer, the semi-weekly, it increases one's astonishment. Look at the headlines: "He Exposes Many of the Attempts to get Better of Farmers!"

This article will be read by hundreds of farmers. I believe it is the only one of your several addresses that has received wide publicity and I am firmly convinced that your address in our very little schoolroom has done equally as much good as all the other addresses you gave up here put together.

E. D. POTTER, Sec.-Treas.
 Lily Plain Assn.
 Butterby, July 19, 1917.

The following is a copy of the article in part above referred to:—On Saturday evening, July 7, 1917, the most momentous meeting of the Lily Plain Grain Growers' Association was held in the school-house, when a large number of members and visitors, including many ladies, were addressed by J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from Regina, and Andrew Knox of Colleston, District Director, District No. 12. President Wm. Dunbar occupied the chair.

The visitors' entry was greeted with enthusiastic clapping of hands. The president very happily welcomed them on behalf of the association and called upon Mr. Knox to address the meeting. Mr. Knox, acknowledging the cheers, stated he would say little, as no doubt they were anxious to get as long an address as possible from Mr. Musselman, and that many opportunities would undoubtedly occur in the future for him to address them.

How Council Protected Wheat Prices

The president then introduced Mr. Musselman, who received an unusually enthusiastic greeting. After a little fun at Mr. Knox's expense and after expressing the appreciation of the

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

large attendance, he complimented the work of the Local Officials and urged the members to give them every support. He then proceeded to show why every farmer should become a member of the Grain Growers' Association by proving how the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association protect the interests of the farmers. He explained how a few months ago the Federal government at Ottawa, acting for the Imperial government, wished to buy the exportable surplus of the 1917 wheat crop. It proposed that all wheat be taken by the government on a basis of \$1.30 per bushel for No. 1 Nor. at Fort William. The Canadian Council of Agriculture took the matter up very aggressively in the farmers' interests and the speaker expressed his absolute conviction that had it not been for the constant alertness of this body the Federal government would have commandeered the whole of the 1917 wheat crop on a basis of \$1.30 per bushel for No. 1 at Fort William or approximately \$1.00 a bushel at Prince Albert.

The matter of railway rates was gone into in great detail, including the application of the railways for 15 per cent. increase in rates. Mr. Musselman proved by a very apt illustration on the blackboard that if such increases were authorized it would result in taking millions of dollars out of the pockets of the western farmers. He explained that the C.P.R., an efficiently managed railway, already paying good dividends on the money invested in it, while not asking for the increased rate, would get benefit to the extent of \$20,000,000 if it were granted, while the balance of \$20,000,000, even if divided between the C.N.R. and G.T.P., could not possibly place them on their feet as claimed in their application for the increase as they never had any feet to stand on.

Tariff 17 was then dealt with and the proposed changes in classifications explained, the blackboard being again requisitioned to show that the rate, if granted, would considerably increase the cost of goods to the farmer.

Answers Many Questions

Mr. Musselman then touched on the ethical side of the Grain Growers' movement. Turning to the ladies he expressed especial pleasure at seeing them present and taking an interest in grain growers' affairs. He was certain their influence would be for good. He complimented them on receiving the franchise, advising them to study the questions of the day and to always vote according to their honest convictions. He felt sure if this were done they would accomplish much for the betterment of home conditions, the condition of the children and the country generally.

Mr. Musselman then invited questions and answered many concerning shipping of wheat, embargo on cars, railway weights, the Grain Act and numerous other subjects.

E. D. Potter, the secretary-treasurer, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Musselman and Mr. Knox, expressed the appreciation of the members of the Lily Plain association for the great personal inconvenience they had gone to in order to address the meeting.

The meeting closed with the singing of "God Save the King" and three ringing cheers for Mr. Musselman.

RETIRING SECRETARY CHAIRED

A very enjoyable evening was spent on February 26 when the members of the MacRorie G.G.A. rallied to spend a social time together. Owing to the inclement weather, the attendance was rather disappointing. However, those who braved the storm, determined to make the affair a success. The ladies bountifully supplied the good things of life in the way of eatables and after supper a short program was rendered by local talent.

The main event of the evening was the presentation to H. A. Metcalf, our late secretary, of a splendid Morris chair with silver plate attached, en-

graved: "Presented to Mr. H. A. Metcalf by the MacRorie Grain Growers' Association as a mark of esteem, February 26, 1917." This came as a great surprise to Mr. Metcalf, but he was equal to the occasion and thanked the members in a neat speech. He afterwards occupied the chair as chairman with great success and helped toward the success of the evening, by relating anecdotes between the different items of the program.

A collection was taken up in behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund and a cushion, donated by Mrs. Barnes, was drawn for, the lucky number being held by Mrs. J. G. Cleveland. I am enclosing Money Order for \$53.78, made up as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Receipts from the collection | |
| after defraying expenses | \$37.18 |
| Proceeds from cushion | 16.80 |
| | \$53.98 |

Everybody present voted the rally an unqualified success.

GEO. WESTON,
 Sec.-Treas. MacRorie G.G.A.

GOOD WORK IN DISTRICT TEN

In continuation of the summer campaign arranged by the organization department of the central office, a meeting of the Rama Local took place on Saturday, July 7, when addresses bearing on the work of the association were delivered by J. L. Rooke, of Togo, Director of District No. 10, and Mrs. Rooke. Though the attendance was not large those present evinced a deep interest in association affairs, which will no doubt bear fruit in due season.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Rooke visited the Kamsack Local, where the annual picnic was taking place. Over 300 persons paid for admission at the gate, but unfortunately the committee had arranged for the address to take place after the games, etc., and as these were not concluded until after the time of Mr. Rooke's departure, no address could be given. This was a great disappointment to Mr. Rooke, and should by all means be avoided by Locals in arranging for the visits of speakers in the future.

The 20th of July saw Mr. Rooke at Pasewig, where he gave an address along with W. C. Stewart, of Lac Vert. T. Morrow, of Bond, was also present, while Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wertz arrived by auto from Wadena. Owing to insufficient advertising the attendance was small but the meeting was excellent, the address being greatly enjoyed. There is no doubt that much good that much good will result from these meetings, as the members and the central organization will learn something of the difficulties with which each has to contend.—S. W. Y.

MR. FLEMING VISITS LOCALS

Summer is the time when a great opportunity is presented to the directors of the association to get into close touch with the rank and file of our members, and full advantage is at present being taken of this period to awaken the interest and arouse the enthusiasm of members in all parts of the province. One who has been doing good work in this direction is H. C. Fleming, of Tate, a Director-at-Large of the association.

On July 27, Mr. Fleming visited the Blytheswood local, ten miles south-east of Semans. Here he was faced with a "solid phalanx" of six members! He confessed to a "little disappointment" at the number present, but referred appreciatively to the quality of the few, with whom he spent a profitable time. Whether consciously or unconsciously, this was a tribute to the Blytheswood local. It is quality that counts in these days, and those members of the local who had the bad fortune to be absent from this meeting will do well to get in at once among the quality and thus do something to improve the common stock.

Raymore, "a very neat and pretty little place, with a park-like country around, and all kinds of berries in the

bush," is Mr. Fleming's description of his next meeting-place. After such a description one cannot wonder that he was able to report a good turn-out, not only of Raymore members, but also a number from Poplar View and Semans. The rally took place in the afternoon and after the meeting the ladies served tea and cakes, etc., which were very much appreciated. Mr. Fleming reports this local as being "very much alive."—S. W. Y.

OATS

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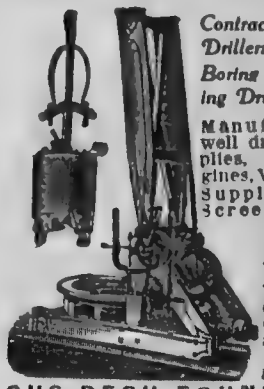
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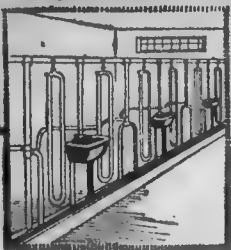
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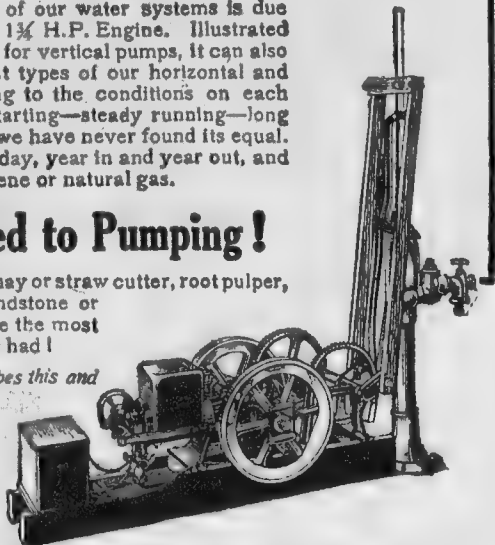
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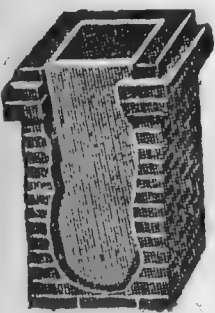
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this risk? It is poor economy to let your home burn down for the want of a few dollars' worth of flue lining. Our flue lining insures the maximum draft capacity, and affords absolute protection from fires which so often result from defective flues.

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Manitoba

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CONVENTION AT NEEPAWA

The convention of supporters of the National Platform called by the Grain Growers of the district met in Neepawa on Tuesday, July 24. A letter was read from R. A. Davidson, the Conservative candidate, expressing regret at his inability to be present and deprecating any radical change of policy during war time. P. Broadfoot, the Liberal candidate, was present and addressed the convention, expressing his sympathy with the ideals of the Grain Growers and his endorsement of the platform. A general discussion of present day conditions and necessities followed which terminated in the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved that this convention approves the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and regards the application of the principles therein set forth as essential to the preservation of Canadian autonomy and maintenance of our soldiers in the war for survival of democracy; and while believing that abolition of present abuse in our systems of taxation and administration might avert the necessity for conscription, we nevertheless accept that method of mobilizing men as consistent with the true principles of democracy and agree to its immediate enforcement by a Non-Partisan National Government."

The question of an agreement between the candidate and the convention, involving the placing of his resignation in the hands of a committee to be by them forwarded to the speaker of the House in case of failure on the part of the candidate to fulfil his pledge, was then discussed. The general principle was readily accepted by Mr. Broadfoot and arrangement was made for the securing of a representative committee to have charge of the working out of the details. It is expected that a second convention will be held when the agreement will be presented in detail and consummated. The importance of this action can scarcely be over-estimated. It means that candidates taking this position not only endorse the platform, but stake their continuance as members upon their faithfulness to the pledge. If in the opinion of the large and representative committee they prove false, they can be at once called to account and if not able to present adequate defence may be immediately unseated. Thus the recall is made operative even before it becomes a part of our statute system.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF LITTLE SOURIS G.G.A.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Little Souris Grain Growers' Association have been having splendid meetings since they organized in March last, but the meeting held on July 12 was the best yet.

Mrs. Daniels, of Brandon, read a splendid paper on "What are women going to do with the franchise." Rev. Mr. Meech, of Little Souris, gave a short address on the first plank of the National Platform, and the secretary of the auxiliary gave a report of the Brandon district Grain Growers' meeting held July 3.

It was decided that the money realized at our annual picnic should be forwarded to the Red Cross Society through the Central Grain Growers' Association, this amount, \$33.40, being the proceeds of fish-pond, sale of home cooking and towels donated by Mrs. J. McKelvie.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. W. J. R. Cox, at the close of our meeting and a most enjoyable social hour spent.

The following is our program as arranged for this year:

May—"International Peace," Mrs. Lowes. June 21—"What Should I Do for My Organization," Mrs. H. G. Thornton. July 12—"What are Women Going to do with the Franchise," Mrs. Daniels. August 16—"Land Tenure, the Empire Farm Scheme and the Tariff," Mrs. McKelvie. September 20—"The Rural Home and the Rural Church," Miss Edna Poole. October 18—"The Country Life Problem—Some Solutions," Miss M. Thornton. November 15—"Further Solutions to the Country Life Problem," Miss N. Fardoe. December 20—"The Rural

School," Miss Smith. January—"The Socialization of Rural Communities," Rev. Mr. Meech. February—Open meeting.

BERESFORD PLOWING MATCH

The annual Beresford plowing match and picnic held under the auspices of the Beresford Grain Growers' Association last Wednesday was one of the best for which this district is noted.

Although the weather was somewhat chilly for spectators it was ideal for teams and plowmen. The rains which characterized the matches in former years failed to put in an appearance. Twenty competitors entered the competition and each one strove for first place in his class. The plowing on the whole was not up to the standard of previous years owing to the dryness and compactness of the soil. Much interest was taken in the gas tractor demonstration in which two of the leading companies took part—the Huber and Case. The Huber demonstrated their light 4 with a Cockshutt 8 furrow gang. The Case demonstrated their 10-20 with a Grand Detour 8 furrow gang. Both outfits did excellent work and quite becoming to a plowing match. The ladies after being taxed to the utmost in providing refreshments for the largest crowd the Beresford district have ever seen, put on their play, "Sewing for the Heathen," in the church in the evening and dozens were unable to gain admittance.

The following is a list of the prize winners in the plowing contest:

Prof. Walking Plow—1st, Jas. Croy, Brandon, 90 1/2 points; 2nd, Alex. Voy, Brandon, 90 points; 3rd, Wm. Grey, Brandon, 86 points; 4th, Jno. Rogers, Hayfield, 81 points. Alex. Voy won special for best brown and finish non-prof. walking plow. 1st, Jno. Scott, Brandon, 82 1/2 points; 2nd, Jno. Hinch, Roseland, 81 1/2 points. Jno. Hinch won special for best crown and finish.

Prof. Gang Plow—1st, Fred Senkbeil, Kemnay, 91 points; 2nd, Ivan Cathcart, Carroll, 90 points; 3rd, Ernest Senkbeil, Kemnay, 78 points. Ivan Cathcart won special for best crown and finish.

Amateur Gang Plow, over 21 years—1st, Harold Rogers, Carroll, 82 points; 2nd, Fred Lennox, Beresford, 78 points; 3rd, Jno. O'Brien, Beresford, 72 points; 4th, Mike Wosh, Beresford, 70 points. Harold Rogers won special for best crown and finish.

Amateur Gang Plow, between 16 and 21 years—1st, Frank Sopp, Hayfield, 86 points; 2nd, Wm. Devlin, Kemnay, 78 points; 3rd, Chas. Chipman, Beresford, 77 points; 4th, Wm. Devlin, Kemnay, 78 points; 5th, Chas. Chipman, Beresford, 77 points. Frank Sopp won special for best crown and finish.

Boys under 16 years—1st, Chas. Rogers, Carroll, 83 points; 2nd, Earl Leeson, Beresford, 82 points; 3rd, Geo. Shields, Brandon, 81 points; 4th, Harold McCormack, Beresford, 77 points. Geo. Shields won the special for best crown points.

The judges were Wm. Croy, Tully Elder, Peter Elder and And. Elder, who dispensed their duties in a very fair and satisfactory manner.

HELPING THE Y.M.C.A.

Springhill Grain Growers held a picnic in G. A. Baker's Grove on Tuesday, the 31st July, in aid of the work of the Y.M.C.A. The attendance was lessened by the fact that a number of other events were slated for the week, but the picnic was a success. Addresses were given by President Reynolds, of the Agricultural College, and W. R. Wood, of Neepawa. The president spoke on individual responsibility for interest and action in the service of the Nation and the Empire; and Mr. Wood, who was introduced as the recently appointed secretary of the Provincial Grain Growers' Association, spoke on the work being done by the Y.M.C.A. for soldiers in Canada, England and France. A collection totalling \$38.00 was taken which was increased considerably by the proceeds of the refreshment booth. Springhill is maintaining its active interest in all matters of public well-being.

THE BEST FOOD

The following interesting computation is made by H. E. Barnard, Ph.D., food commissioner of Indiana. Its facts are no less applicable north of the line and its suggestions may be of value in a practical way in the housekeeping problems of Manitobans. It lists the purchasing power of a dime spent for staple commodities. Ten cents will buy:

| | Price per lb. | Protein lbs. | Fat lbs. | Carbohydrates lbs. | Calories |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Beefsteak (round)... | .28 | .073 | .036 | ... | 293 |
| Mutton chops (loin)... | .32 | .039 | .092 | ... | 445 |
| Ham... | .36 | .046 | .108 | ... | 545 |
| Eggs, per doz., 30c... | .24 | .062 | .044 | ... | 260 |
| Eggs, per doz., 60c... | .40 | .025 | .0175 | ... | 158 |
| Milk, quart, 10c... | .05 | .072 | .08 | .094 | 660 |
| Potatoes, bu., \$1.20... | .02 | .105 | ... | .895 | 1875 |
| Potatoes, bu., \$2.40... | .04 | .052 | ... | .447 | 937 |
| Potatoes, bu., \$3.60... | .06 | .035 | ... | .297 | 622 |
| Wheat bread... | .08 | .110 | .021 | .703 | 1600 |
| Wheat bread... | .06 | .146 | .028 | .937 | 2100 |
| Wheat flour... | .06 | .183 | .018 | 1.180 | 2750 |

This table is full of surprises. The first is the great difference in food value of staple foods. We see at a glance that potatoes at 90 cents a peck (until this year an unheard of price) are much cheaper than eggs at 36 cents a dozen.

Beef, even at the lowest price, costs most. This is due to the fact that it is less fat. But what it lacks in fat it gains in protein content.

The most striking thing in the table is the great value of bread. Ten cents spent for bread, even at its present high price, will buy 1,500 calories of energy; nearly five times as much as can be bought as steak, and six times as much as when spent for eggs.

Bread today is cheaper than potatoes at normal prices. Indeed, it is our cheapest staple food. But better than that it is the best balanced food we can buy at any price. With the exception of milk, it is the only food listed that contains protein, fat and carbohydrates in well-balanced proportions.

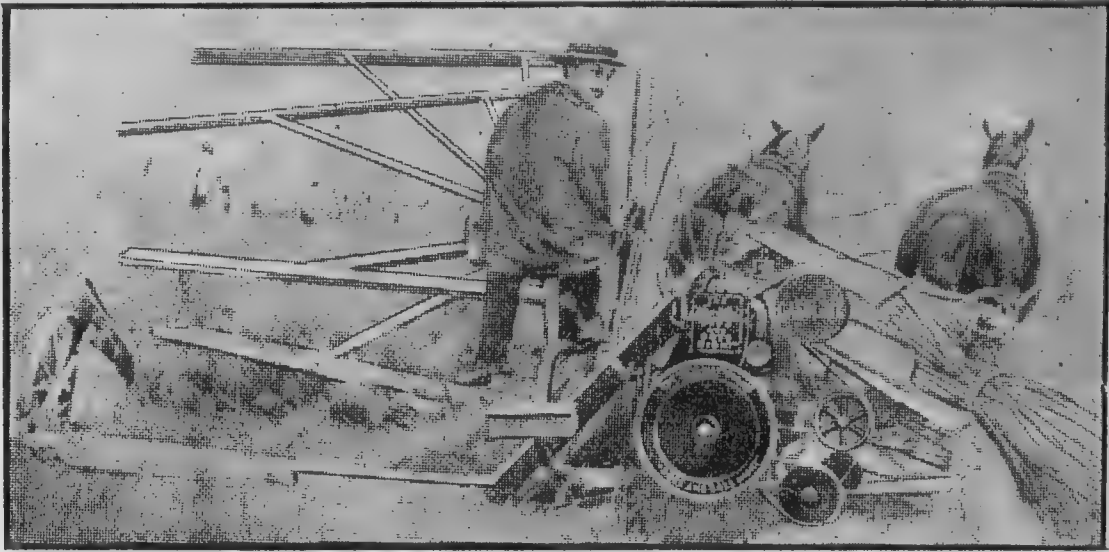
Today there can be neither excuse nor tolerance for the waste of a crumb of bread. Housewives must look to their larder. Bread that is eaten is put to its best use, but bread that is wasted in times like the present becomes party to a crime. In cooking, the use of toast for a garnish or decoration, unless it is eaten, should be discouraged. Cutting more bread than the family will consume at a meal is wasteful. Crusts and crumbs must be carefully saved and utilized in other dishes. Only by such practices instituted at once can the United States hope to escape the necessity of dark, coarse breads, that are being eaten in Europe and generally known as "war bread."

CANADIAN RAILWAY PROBLEM

Today the people of Canada are more interested in the solution of the railway problem than ever before. There is a very strong feeling in favor of nationalizing all the roads and operating them as public utilities for the benefit of the people. Few people are well informed on the railway question. E. B. Biggar has performed a distinct service to the people of Canada by writing a book entitled "The Canadian Railway Problem." It gives the story of the Canadian railways from the beginning, showing what they have cost the people, how they are wasting the public money, and how they could give much better service if they were all operated as public utilities. He goes thoroughly into the graft and corruption that have characterized our railway administration, the waste of our natural resources, and shows the great advantages which will come by operating all the railways under government ownership. The book also reviews the railway situation in other countries, showing that nearly all the nations of the earth own and operate their own railways, except Canada and the United States, where the railways exercise a powerful political influence. The book is a mine of useful information, interestingly written and of vital importance to every tax payer. The railways of Canada have cost the people an enormous amount of money. It would pay every tax payer to devote an evening to reading this book and learning the facts of the problem upon which the voters must decide before it is finally settled. This is the only book available on this subject, presenting the facts and arguments in favor of nationalizing all the railways of Canada. It contains 258 pages of clear type, and is well bound in cloth covers. "The Canadian Railway Problem" will be mailed to any address for \$1.35 post-paid, by the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Some of the Many Good Points in THE NEW WAY BINDER ENGINE

Farmers will save millions of bushels of grain lost each year by equipping their grain binders with a "NEW WAY" Engine. It is indispensable in wet weather—invaluable in dry weather.



4 H.P. "New Way" Engine Used to Operate 8 ft. Grain Binders

The "New Way" being an air-cooled engine is the lightest Binder Engine on the market as it does not carry any tank of water. This engine is guaranteed to keep cool in hot weather and will not freeze up in cold weather—No pump to choke up with chaff and no water to haul.

The "New Way" is equipped with High Tension Magneto—no batteries necessary. Batteries often get short-circuited and then the engine refuses to start. All your ignition troubles are forgotten when you use a High Tension Magneto.

The "New Way" being a 4½ inch bore by 4½ stroke develops plenty of power. Compare this with other binder engines.

The "New Way" is also equipped with a Multiple Disc Clutch instead of a Cone Clutch which allows your binder to start up gradually instead of with a jerk which so often breaks your chain.

Usable for All Kinds of Work

When your grain is harvested you can easily mount the "New Way" on sub-base. It is particularly adapted for filling the silo, running ensilage cutter, sawing wood, operating electric light plant, etc.

The "New Way" can be used the balance of the year for all other purposes within its power, it being furnished with either skids or truck as desired.

You cannot afford to take a chance of losing all or part of your crop by not being able to cut it when ready, besides the loss of the use of the engine the year round.

What It Means To Horses

With a "New Way" on the binder two horses pull it as easily as four without the engine. The horses saved can be used for other work or sold. The saving will pay for the "New Way"—and more.

Or, using a "New Way" with more horses you can cut your grain one-third faster, which is important often in a dry season when the grain is ripe. This saving of grain, by preventing shelling, will pay for the "New Way"—and more.

Attachments furnished for all makes of grain binders as well as manure spreaders and potato diggers.

In extremely hot weather a binder equipped with a "New Way" works from sun up to sun down without stopping several hours in the middle of the day to rest horses. Time and grain saved will pay for a "New Way" and more.

The value of the number of dead horses dragged from the grain fields in 1916 would have bought many hundred "New Way" engines.

Don't overlook the fact that the labor situation is a most serious one at the present time, so it is essential that you use all the labor-saving machinery possible to help harvest this crop.

Our Stock of Engines is limited this season. Order your engine now and don't wait until they are all sold out. Thousands of bushels of grain were lost last year on account of not being able to get engines to cut it at the proper time.

Riverside Iron Works

Phone M 1646

410 Riverside Boulevard N.E.

Calgary

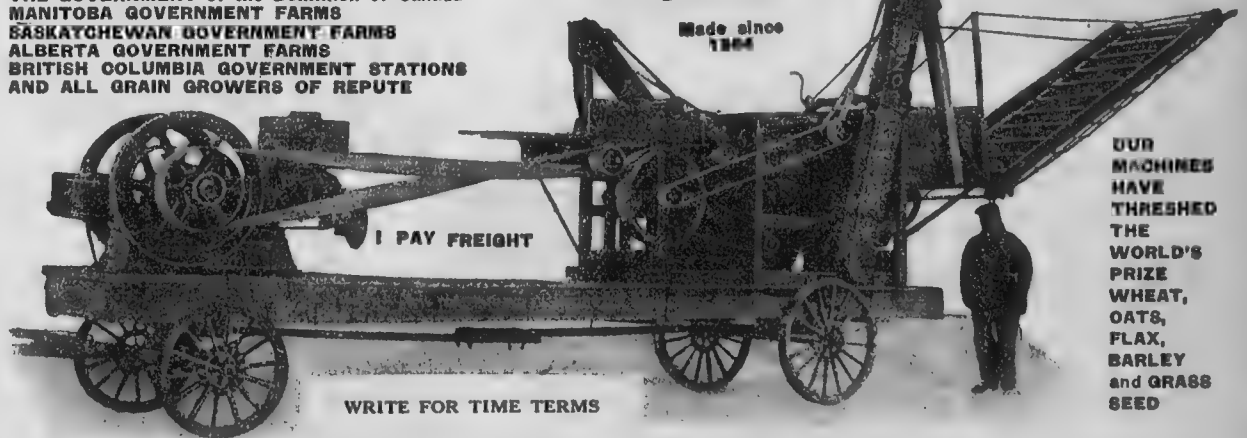
Phone M 1018

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine

Made since 1864



WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash \$685

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with Trucks. Cash \$748

28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$388

24 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$355

Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and sizes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Head names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy.

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS A MACHINE THAT WILL DO THE WORK THIS WILL AT ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY and GRASS SEED

Farmers' Financial Directory

The Next Loan to be Made by the Government of the Dominion of Canada

will probably be deferred till after the harvest, perhaps to the turn of the New Year. This however does not lessen the obligations of our citizens to subscribe thereto, but rather gives intending subscribers further time in which to accumulate funds for the purpose. Let nothing intervene to alter your determination to purchase a portion of the next War Loan. Only by the united effort of all can it be made successful.

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

BOND DEALERS

296 Garry Street

Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinions based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (5%) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of August, to the 31st day of August, 1917, both days inclusive.

Toronto, July 18, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
J. COOPER MASON, Acting General Manager.



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG 455 MAIN STREET MAIN OFFICE

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

MONEY TO LOAN

In moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner
PROMPT ATTENTION CURRENT RATES
Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, Sask.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER
Bond Dealers Winnipeg

WEAKNESSES OF CANADA'S WAR LOANS

The following letter appeared recently in the Ottawa Citizen. It shows with great clearness some of the differences between Canada's methods of floating war loans and those employed in United States. It shows how much was actually realized from Canadian loans and where the rest went, also what should have been realized if the proper spirit of sacrifice pervaded war loan investors. The letter is by F. J. Travers, of Ottawa, who has performed a signal service in calling the attention of the public to these facts. Canada will likely issue another loan some time late this fall and perhaps the facts here elucidated will not be lost.

Editor, Citizen:—When in United States a few weeks ago I noticed with pleasure the great interest the public was taking in the "Liberty Loan" and asked why this was and was told that was the American way of showing their patriotism. "We have four days to sell our \$2,000,000,000 worth of 3½ per cent. Liberty Bonds at par and we must hustle to do it," I was told; and they did it, as the results show.

We are hearing a great amount of talk here from our leading politicians about patriotism and economy, and my experience there has caused me to make a comparison of the results here with this Liberty Loan, and if our political leaders were sincere and would put these virtues into practice their advice would ring more truly and the following comparison would be more favorable to Canada.

We are told that our country offers us the best security for the investment of our surplus cash, and apparently our finance minister is anxious to see that those who have any will be firm friends of his, or he would never have had such a report to make on the war loans as that made in the House of Commons a few days ago, as follows:

(Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 29.—The cost of floating the war loans in Canada and the amount received in connection with them are detailed in a statement by the minister of finance produced at the request of E. B. Devellin, M.P. There have been three bond issues as war loans. The five per cent. 1915-1925 war loan, \$100,000,000 at 97½; five per cent. 1916-31 war loan, \$100,000,000 at 97½, and the five per cent. 1917-37 war loan, \$150,000,000 at 96.

The actual amounts received by the government were: From the first loan, \$97,003,600.27; from the second, \$97,789,580.17, and from the third to date, \$139,832,508.04 (incomplete).

The amount paid for clerical assistance in placing the loans was \$60,876.98, and for advertising \$110,027.72.

For selling the bonds of the first two loans brokers got a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. and for the last loan three-eighths of one per cent. On the first loan the banks received a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.; on the second one-half of one per cent., and on the third nine-tenths of one per cent.

The banks agreed, in consideration of these commissions, to take subscriptions and receive payments, deliver provisional receipts, interim certificates and bonds, keep necessary accounts and cash coupons of issue free of exchange. They also agreed, if necessary, to take \$50,000,000 of the second loan and \$60,000,000 of the third loan.

From this it will be seen that Canada, as a result of the clever financing of our Hon. minister, received \$334,625,688.14 and for same the minister will have to pay:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| First Loan | \$100,000,000 |
| Interest at 5% for 10 years | 50,000,000 |
| Second Loan | 100,000,000 |
| Interest at 5% for 15 years | 75,000,000 |
| Third Loan | 150,000,000 |
| Interest at 5% for 20 years | 150,000,000 |

Total \$625,000,000

Thus we have to pay \$290,374,311.52 for the use of \$334,625,688.14.

We are all patriotic enough to believe that Canada is in no way inferior to the United States, and yet when they want money for war purposes they get it by selling 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds at par and in such a way that every \$100 bond nets the state \$100 in cash, as is shown by the letter I received, a copy of which is as follows:

Treasury Dept., Washington, June 26, 1917.
Dear Mr. Travers:—By direction of the secretary and in reply to your letter of the 18th inst. addressed to the secretary of state and by him referred to this department, you are advised that no fees or commissions of any sort were allowed or paid any one on account of subscriptions to the LIBERTY LOAN.

The act of April 24, 1917, under which the Liberty Loan was issued, specifically prohibits any commissions. Advertising and the serv-

"Bond The Secretary"

Write your requirements to the Undermentioned Companies



ALL KINDS OF Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Employers' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglary, and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED \$38,000,000

Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland—Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office:
400 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg
B. G. Carnegie, Branch Manager

When in need of a Guarantee Bond Apply to—

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company

The oldest and strongest strictly Canadian Casualty Company

Head Office Toronto

Branches—Winnipeg

Calgary Regina Vancouver

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under will

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Apply

GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager
298 Garry Street Winnipeg

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

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The Immediate Needs

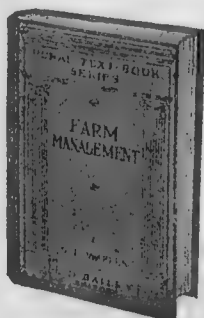
of any financial emergency require immediate cash. At death most of all.

Life Insurance is the one possession that death automatically turns into cash. Life Insurance at lowest cost and with highest returns is to be secured on the most liberal conditions in—

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. "I"
Head Office WINNIPEG

Farm Management



is a study of practical business principles in farming.

Do You Know

how much profit you are making out of your farm and what is paying best? This is a vital subject to every farmer. Are you getting full value for your labor?

Do you keep proper records?

Every successful farmer should work out a simple system of book-keeping so as to have a complete record of his business transactions. This book sets forth this matter very clearly.

600 pages well printed on good paper, fully indexed, well illustrated, beautifully bound. **\$1.90**

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.



America's
Pioneer
Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

ices of the banks were wholly voluntary and extended to the government as a patriotic service. Sincerely yours, OSCAR T. CROSBY, Assistant Secretary.
Mr. F. J. Travers, Travers & Co.,
347 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

It will be seen then that corresponding amounts obtained by the United States cost them as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 10 year loan..... | \$100,000,000 |
| 3 1/2% for 10 years..... | 35,000,000 |
| 15 year loan..... | 100,000,000 |
| 3 1/2% for 15 years..... | 52,000,000 |
| 20 year loan..... | 150,000,000 |
| 3 1/2% for 20 years..... | 105,000,000 |

Total.....\$542,500,000

Total amount of loan... 350,000,000
Cost of loan..... 192,500,000

Thus it will be seen that Canada paid \$290,374,311.50 for the use of \$334,625,688.14, while the United States pay \$192,500,000 for the use of \$350,000,000 for the same period.

This looks like economy in high places, or is it an effort on the part of the finance minister to look after his friends? However that may be, the result is that Canada, while her politicians are talking economy and patriotism, has been loaded with an unnecessary debt of nearly \$100,000,000 more than the United States are paying for the same service.

A little less of such patriotism and economy and more practice of real economy and business talents will be more acceptable to this already heavily burdened country—F. J. Travers.

FARM LOANS IN UNITED STATES

A total of \$111,661,905 has been asked from the Federal farm loan banks on first mortgage farm loans at five per cent. interest up to July 1. Of this amount \$11,661,905 sought by the 230 farm loan associations which have been chartered by the farm loan board has been approved and the loans are now being passed out. The average amount asked by each association is a little over 50,000. The average number of farmers in each of the associations is 18, giving an average loan of nearly \$2,500 for each applicant. Nearly \$100,000,000 more has been applied for by the twelve banks, but has not yet been approved. Most of the loans so far made to the association run for 36 years and are retired on the partial plan by semi-annual payments, at six per cent. annual payment by the borrower retiring both the principal and interest.

Your Questions Answered

RATE OF INTEREST ON NOTE

Q.—Is there any limit to the rate of interest a money lender may charge on a note. What government passed this law and about what year was it passed.

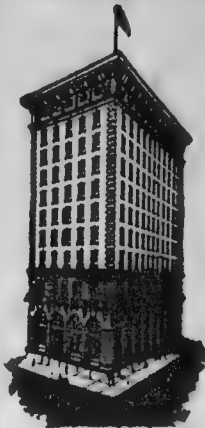
SUBSCRIBER.

A.—The Money Lenders' Act, Chapter 122, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, states that the maximum collectable on a private note by a money lender is 12 per cent. on sums under \$500. On sums over \$500 it would seem that practically any arrangement can be made. Of course, on bank notes the maximum collectable is 7 per cent., but any sum may be placed on the note, and if the borrower refuses to pay that is apt to be the last business he will be able to transact with that particular bank, so that while 7 per cent. is the stated rate on bank notes in practise it does not work out at all.

The latest revision of this law that I am acquainted with was passed under the Laurier administration, at Ottawa, about the year 1900 or possibly 1902. It was originally done to overcome excessive charges on small sums made by money lenders in the province of Quebec.

Seven different bills have been introduced in the American Congress this year for the purpose of nationalizing railways and coal mines of the United States.

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office: WINNIPEG
Total Assets Over \$109,000,000
Total Deposits Over \$85,000,000

Loans for Livestock

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds. Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

Paid Up Capital \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed \$109,000,000.00

THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

SAVE your Money, SECURE your Future and SERVE the Country.

Interest allowed at current rate on Savings Deposits at all Branches.

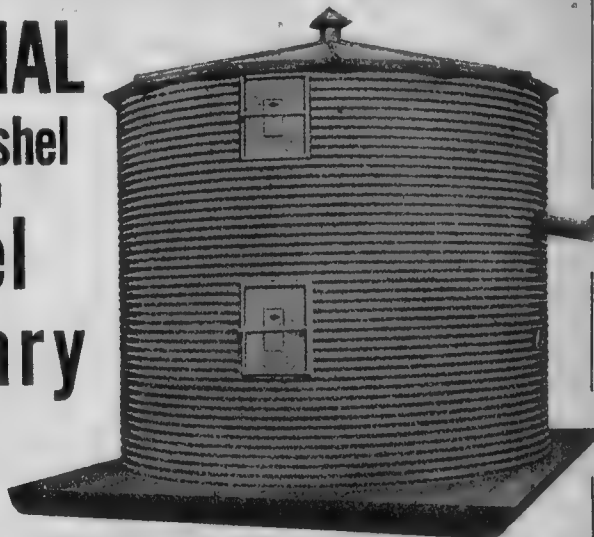
119 Branches 43 Branches in Western Canada

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IMPERIAL 1000 Bushel Galvanized Steel Granary

NOW AT

95⁵⁰



This price is subject to change in the near future and consequently by purchasing early you can make a substantial saving.

LARGE GRANARY CIRCULAR

We have issued a large granary circular giving complete details, specifications, etc. We will mail this circular to you on request together with any other information required. The price of **95.50** includes everything as shown, except the wooden base.

The shipping weight of this granary is 920 lbs. It takes second-class freight rate.

Over one thousand of these granaries now in use giving satisfaction prove conclusively that this is a granary that is right in construction, quality and price. It is portable.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Let Us Send You **FREE** This Handy Oil Can

—Also Let Us Prove to You Why Thousands
of Farmers Everywhere Refuse to Use
Anything But National Products

LET us help you prove the great advantages of using
National Motor Oil—the supreme auto and
tractor lubricant.

During many years this company has made only highest
grade petroleum products, and thousands of the best business-
men Farmers everywhere use only our *National brands*.

To introduce these to you we ask the opportunity of sending
you one of these Handy Long-Spout Oil Cans **FREE**, with
complete facts, literature, etc., about the tremendous success of—

National Motor Oil, a perfect product.
It is the last word in quality, the recognized
highest grade Motor Oil, and is your best
insurance against repair bills caused by faulty
lubrication.

White Rose Gasoline. Always uniform.
Every drop is continuous power. Pure, dry,
carbon-free.

En-ar-co Tractor Oil. Especially made
for modern tractors. Proper body to lubri-
cate most efficiently—saves cash in machinery
depreciation.

National Light Oil. Bright, clear light
for lamps. No smoke, odor, charred wick
or chimney. Best for oil heaters and all pur-
poses.

Black Beauty Axle Grease. Insures a
smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No
compounds to clog and gum. Goes farther
than ordinary grease. Buy it by the pail.

National Motor Grease. For all purposes.
Differential, compression cups, transmission,
all around the motor car. No longer necessary
to have several kinds of grease.

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

36 Branches. Dept. #1, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.



This Handy Long-Distance
Oil Can FREE

To Auto and Tractor
Owners

About 1/2 Actual Size.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES
Limited
36 Branches
Dept. #1, 2-12 Strachan Ave.
Toronto, Ont.

and enclose two 2-cent stamps. Send me Long-Distance
Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point or
dealer and quote prices on items I have marked. I will be
in the market about

.....(Give date)

I use.....gals. gasoline per year. I use.....lbs. auto grease per year.

I use.....gals. motor oil per year. I use.....gals. kerosene per year.

I use.....lbs. axle grease per year. I use.....gals. tractor oil per year.

(For Wagons)

My Name is.....

Address.....

Postoffice.....

This Can Only to Auto or Tractor Owners.
Not to Boys or Girls.

Auto and Engine Owners The Crouch Vaporizer

MORE MILES MORE POWER LESS CARBON

Why Throw Away Money in Waste Fuel?

A guaranteed saving of 15 to 25 per cent. on any gasoline or kerosene
burning engine.

PRICE—Automobiles, \$5.00; Tractors, \$15.00; Stationary and
Portables, \$8.50 to \$15.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by

The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission
Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the
marketing of your grain.

Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton.
Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of
cattle, hogs or sheep.

Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber,
posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by
you.

Address all correspondence to—

320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

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The Western Wool Crop

Continued from Page 7

four or five shippers with only a few
fleeces each placed their wool in one
bag. The task of keeping each man's
wool by itself under such circumstances
proved to be almost an impossible one.

Grading and Selling Alberta Wool

Alberta is a great wool-producing
province. Her wool producers range
from the small farmer with a few sheep
as a side line to large sheep ranchers,
clipping thousands of fleeces annually.
One result of this has been the forma-
tion of several sheep and wool breed-
ers' associations within the province.
Under an arrangement with the Dom-
inion livestock branch these associations
may have their output graded free of
charge, the only outlay being for
freight, warehouse expenses and in-
surance. The following associations
have taken advantage of the branch's
services this year: South Alberta Wool
Growers' Assn., Lethbridge; Alberta
Sheep Breeders' Assn., Calgary; Cen-
tral Alberta Wool Growers' Assn., La-
combe; Alberta Sheep Breeders' Assn.,
Edmonton; Vermillion Wool Growers'
Assn., Vermillion; and the Walsh and
Irvine Wool Growers' Assn. The gra-
ders who are handling the Alberta out-
put are also grading the wool of the
Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers'
Assn., of Maple Creek, Sask., the In-
terior of B.C. Wool Growers' Assn.,
Kamloops and the Vancouver Island
Flock Masters' Assn., Duncan, B.C.

The plan followed in Alberta is to
have the wool of the members of each
association delivered at a central point
where the Dominion wool graders take
charge and do the grading. Only mem-
bers of associations have the privilege
of availing themselves of this service.
The wool is consigned in sacks with the
grower's name on the label, and each
consignment's identity is preserved un-
til it is separated into the different
grades and the amount of each ac-
curately determined.

The Dominion Graders at Work

The arrangements for grading the
wool at Calgary well illustrates the
systematic way in which the Dominion
graders go about their work. The sacks
of wool as received from the consignors
were piled along the south side of the
arena in the horse building on the ex-
hibition grounds. On the north side of
the arena large bins, one for each grade
of wool, were temporarily rigged up.
Two sets of scales were placed at con-
venient points, and trucks, wool crates
and tables arranged in order. A mem-
ber's consignment, whether consisting
of one sack or of many, was wheeled
on the trucks to the first scale and
weighed, for the graders well know
that the shrewd grower of the wool
has a pretty fair idea of how much
wool he is shipping when each pound of
it is worth around 60 cents. From this
scale the wool was passed to the grad-
ing table and emptied out. Here four
graders were kept busy, each fleece
being minutely examined to determine
the grade into which it would fall. For
each grade there was a wool crate lined
with sacking and mounted on large
castors, to prevent waste and permit
of ease of handling. After a ship-
ment of wool was sorted into its various
grades, each of these crates was
weighed separately, and the consignor
credited on a grade certificate with the
amount of wool falling into each grade.
The total weight of the various grades
tallied of course with the amount as
weighed in on the first scale. Up to
the point of weighing in grades the
shipment had not lost its identity. It
was then distributed to the large bins.
Tenders were then asked for on a cer-
tain date, the buyers having the pri-
vilege of examining the wool in the
open bins where they had every facility
for determining its quality and value.
Afterward the wool was resacked,
about 250 pounds being tramped into
each sack, the grades being kept separ-
ate. If the wool had been disposed of
it is forwarded to the purchaser. If
not it was forwarded to the Dominion
wool warehouse at Toronto, where it
will later be offered for sale at that
point.

In each case the associations decide
when and where they will dispose of

Saves a Team
Attachments for Any Binder
WATER TANK
4 H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Same Engine Does All Other Farm Work.

Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine.
Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder.
Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since
horses have only to pull machine, two horses will
easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet
harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps
sickle going when bull wheels slip—it never clogs.
After harvest Cushman engine does all other work.
Very light weight and easy to move around, yet
runs more steadily than most heavy engines, be-
cause of Throttle Governor and perfect balance.
4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for
binder only 167 lbs. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced
water cooling system prevents overheating.
Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta,
writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman
lately and it has been working fine, no trouble
to start. I am running an 8 inch I. H. C. grinder,
which it handles nicely.
I have put in a line shaft
and run the churn, wash-
ing machine and cream
separator. Everyone who
sees it thinks it is the only
engine."

Ask for Free Engine Book.
Cushman Motor Works
of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. D, Winnipeg

BINDER TWINE

500 Foot Standard Manila at less
than wholesale prices. Write us or
wire us for our prices, f.o.b. your
station.

Saskatoon Hardware Co.
Limited
Saskatoon - Sask.

TRY FALL RYE—

Write
For
Circular

Great weed killing crop. Yields 20 to
40 bushels. Prices high. Ready to
cut end of July to first of August. No
soil too poor and none so rich it will
lodge. Investigate.

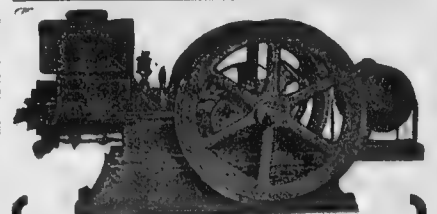
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Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

EGGS, BUTTER and LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS (any size)16c
OLD DUCKS15c
YOUNG DUCKS17c
TURKEYS, in good condition.....18c
GEES12c
OLD ROOSTERS20c and up
BROILERS20c and up

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.
Let us know what you have to sell and we will
forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all
produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Alkins St., Winnipeg



WATERLOO BOY GAS ENGINES

| | | | |
|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 2 h.p. | \$46.50 | With Magneto | \$57.50 |
| 3 h.p. | \$72.50 | With Magneto | \$83.50 |
| 5 h.p. | \$115.50 | With Magneto | \$126.50 |

Mounted On Skids
The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes
14 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, pump,
pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give you
satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery
Guaranteed.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR MONEY BACK PROMPTLY**
Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Ltd.
Dept. A. Winnipeg

their wool. They also make provision for assisting their members by advancing part of the price of the wool before it is finally disposed of. When wool goes into storage in Toronto, the shippers get a government warehouse receipt, which gives the weight and grade of the wool received. These warehouse receipts are available for assisting to finance the association's transactions and for making advances to members, until the final returns are received. As soon as the wool from an association is received in Toronto, bids are advertised for and large owners and associations are advised before a sale is consummated.

This is the first year that the government has provided warehouse facilities. Warehousing and the services of the Dominion government are given free but a charge is made sufficient to cover insurance. At local grading stations expenses such as labor, cartage, and insurance are divided amongst the members in proportion to their shipments.

The Dominion grading in the West this year is under the supervision of James A. Hill, who stated in an interview with The Guide that the amount passing through the graders' hands this year, in Alberta alone, would be roughly 2,000,000 pounds or an increase of 30 per cent. over last year. Wool this year has been of a little lighter shrinkage, and of fairly good staple. The first step in the production of better wool was in the breeding of better sheep.

Handling Manitoba's Wool

In Manitoba there are no associations of sheep owners for the purpose of handling the output of wool. That which is handled and sold on a graded basis is handled by the department of agriculture, J. H. Evans, the deputy minister, having charge of the work. Considerable emphasis is placed by the department on this question of wool grading and selling. A list of wool growers is kept. Early in the season, about 3,000 circulars, explaining the different grades of wool, giving instructions for folding and shipping, as well as other suggestions, were distributed among the growers. The district representatives and government officials in various parts of the province assisted in the work, and for about six weeks the Dominion grader worked in conjunction with the department, travelling through the province promoting wool work. Early in the season bags were contracted for, these and paper twine being supplied at cost to all farmers applying for them. Addressed shipping tags were forwarded along with the sacks, and consignors were instructed to ship their wool by freight prepaid.

As soon as a consignment of wool was received an advance of 20 cents a pound was made, the balance to be distributed after the final sale was made. At the beginning of the season, when wool was standing at 40 cents a pound, it was felt that this was as close a margin as could be safely worked to owing to the large amount of rejects that is usually received. The wool was all weighed in the presence of the representative of the department of the Dominion grader, the scale being carefully balanced several times a day. The wool was then graded by C. N. Stetson and the grade sheet signed by the department's representative and the grader. The original copy was sent to the wool grower, a second copy to the department at Winnipeg, and a third to the livestock branch at Ottawa. Tenders for the wool have been invited, a circular letter showing the quantity of wool and the grades being sent out to buyers in the United States and Canada. If the bids received are unsatisfactory the wool will be forwarded to the Dominion warehouse at Toronto and further tenders requested.

Among the lessons learned from Manitoba's experience this year the most important is that if this scheme is to be a success all wool growers shipping to the department must send in their shipments within a limited space of time. For the handling of wool it is necessary to employ a staff, rent a warehouse, and take out insurance. All this costs money, and it is necessary for the wool to be all received within the time limit set so that the work may be carried out expeditiously and economically.



Horses, Cattle, Cigars and Life in General

CIGARS might be called "the Currency of Friendship." When one man does something for another, lends him a disc harrow for instance, or helps him drive his cattle to town, he says, "Thanks, Joe. Come on in here and I'll buy you a good cigar."

"Thanks, Joe," doesn't seem quite enough. Money is out of the question. A good cigar fits the case exactly.

Amongst cigars Tuckett's MARGUERITE and Tuckett's CLUB SPECIAL are "par value." All over the Great Canadian West men acknowledge little (and big) acts of friendship with them.

When a man buys you a Tuckett Cigar, and you light up off the same match, it's a boost for mutual understanding and fellowship.

Tuckett Cigars were sold in the Canadian West when buffaloes were thicker than gophers, and when there wasn't ten miles of fence between Fort Garry and Lac La Biche.

Tuckett Cigars were good then, and they are good now.

It's not easy to keep the quality of a cigar up to standard as the demand grows. [It's harder to farm a whole section than a half—and do it well. If you're not careful the weeds get in, or your land is not prepared right.]

But it is a principle of this business, that no matter how the demand for MARGUERITE and CLUB SPECIAL

Cigars grows, the quality must be maintained. *And it has been and is.*

Why don't you have a box of cigars on the place? Then when you sit down for a quiet evening to read you will always have a fresh, unbroken cigar to keep you company.

The next time you are in town, buy a box. Both these cigars usually sell 3 for 25c.—but by the box of 25 or 50, they are cheaper. There is hardly a general store, hotel, restaurant, cigar store or barber shop in the North West where these cigars are not for sale. Make a note on your shopping list to get yourself a box the next time you are in town.

*P.S.—

Did you ever happen to smoke a Tuckett **PREFERRD PERFECTO**? It sells for 2 for 25c. It's a big, handsome cigar, made of the finest imported leaf. A little too good, perhaps, to be smoked when you are riding or driving. It fairly fills a room with a fascinating, delicious aroma.

*Perfect Smoke

THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Limited - Hamilton, Montreal, London, Vancouver

Makers of Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, all well and favorably known in the Great Canadian West.

Western Distributors: TEES & PERSSE, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton. 2

Green Hill Steam Coal

DISTRIBUTED BY—

Mackenzie & Thayer Ltd.

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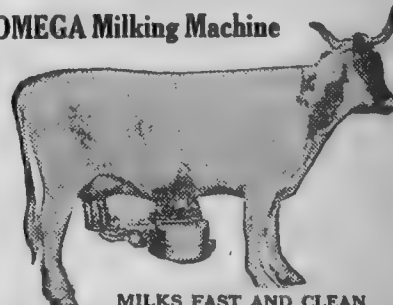
Prompt Shipments

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

OMEGA Milking Machine



MILKS FAST AND CLEAN

Has no rubber connections for the milk to pass through, but transparent celluloid tubes. The Omega is simple to operate, sanitary and easily washed. It is used in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle. Increased the milk flow 3 per cent in a 17 day test on ten cows at the O. A. C., Guelph.

WRITE TODAY for FREE Booklet describing the exclusive features and the above test.

C. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Marys, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

SPLendid IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, Clifton Wonder, (2212) 60032, Black, Big and domestic bred. Paul (3329) Black, Fine Quality, Large. Very easy terms if security is A1 without interest until March. Am selling out. Dr. J. A. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-2

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

MATURE HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, SPLENDID individual of exceptionally good type, quality and color. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 31-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 15 months old. A good one. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 32-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN BERKSHIRE BOARS, including 1st and 4th. prize winners under one year at Edmonton recently. Also several others of the same age—brothers. Some three month old boars which will be fit for fall service. Orders taken for August weanlings. L. W. Marr, Spring Dale Farm, Millet, Alberta.

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243 Phone 214, Ring 2. 28-5

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigrees furnished. Pairs furnished not skin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, FROM April farrow, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$15 each. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall, Sask. 30-4

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, FROM 6 to 14 weeks old, pairs unrelated, from show stock. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 27-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS AT EIGHT weeks, \$15.00 each or two for \$25.00. Jos. A. Milne, Baildon, Sask. 29-4

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY boars, March, April and May pigs, at reasonable prices. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 30-4

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR sale. C. E. Dummer & Son, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 32-3

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

DUROC JERSEYS, REGISTERED YOUNG stock for sale. Of the choicest breeding. Wallace Draw, Treherne, Man. 32-4

CHOICE REGISTERED POLAND CHINA MAY farrow pigs, \$25 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 32-2

SOME NICE DUROC JERSEYS, BOARS AND sows for sale. From imported stock. C. S. Morton, Innes, Sask.

SHEEP

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

DOGS

CHOICE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM good stock, 6 weeks old. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00 each. G. Detburner, Watrous, Sask. 31-2

WOLF HOUND PUPS, FROM LARGE AND fast parents, \$12 a pair. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price to Box 6, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27tf

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

FALL RYE—TWO DOLLARS BUSHEL, inclusive bag. Robert Hansen, Castor, Alberta.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS ARE on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE NURSES. EARN \$10 to \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709 L. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 32-4

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, burns either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain for cash, \$750. One used J. I. Case 16 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big bargain for cash, \$1200. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 31tf

AVERY OUTFIT—30 H.P. RETURN FLUE engine, 42-70 separator, caboose, 2 tanks, 1 truck, all in good shape, \$1800. Write Box 46, Grayson, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—20 H.P. UNIVERSAL ENGINE and Advance 32-56 complete in good shape. Price \$1600. Easy terms. Apply, E. C. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—24 H.P. COMPOUND CYLINDER J. I. Case engine, in good repair, and 36x60 Toronto separator in fair shape. E. O. Johnson, Tuffnell, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—20 H.P. RUSSELL STEAM ENGINE, in first class repair 33-52 Waterloo Separator, fully equipped, good as new, run about 30 days. Apply E. L. Bodgeuer, McLeod, Alta. 32-4

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS-MORSE 15-30 TRACTOR. Will take \$700 cash for quick sale. Also J. I. Case 6 furrow Engine Gang. J. E. Bergey, Rosser, Man. 32-2

NEW MINNEAPOLIS THRESHER MACHINE for sale, 36x56, or will trade for a smaller Separator. Geo. Innes Co., Innes, Sask.

ONE 8-BOTTOM COCKSHUTT BREAKER, in first class condition. Kjellander Bros. Wilcox, Sask. 32-4

FOR SALE—FOUR SLIGHTLY USED MASSEY Harris binder hitches in good repair, \$10 each. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg

WANTING TO BUY SOME LAND IN WESTERN Canada. It must be extra good, and extra cheap. Send legal and complete description and lowest price. J. C. Koehn, Mountain Lake, Minnesota.

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops. Easy term. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg 30tf

COPIA RANCH—BEAUTIFUL, PRODUCTIVE, convenient, six roomed house, modern. An ideal gentleman's home. Proprietor, F. A. Cassidy, Oyama, B.C. 31-3

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. Co-operative Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORD WOOD FOR SALE—TAMARAC, SPRUCE and poplar cord wood for sale in car lots. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 30-5

FENCE POSTS, SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and Round Willow Fence Posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FARM SUPPLIES

FARM SUPPLIES—SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT, plaster, lumber and fence posts, in straight car lots. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 29-tf

World Shortage

Through the war there is a world shortage of many things that were plentiful three years ago. Value is a relative thing. Nobody wants your corner lots in Timbuctoo today and so you say "they have no value." The money is in the thing the people want. So when there's not quite enough to go round prices take a jump to the moon and packers make millions.

There's a world shortage of steel just now. Strange what people will do to get something they want badly. A few years ago the Canadian government was in a terrible tear to throw three transcontinental tracks across the Dominion. Now France wants steel and can't get it, so the government rips up one of those very valuable tracks just as though they had merely put it there till they found a better use for it.

This steel shortage has given a boost to prices for scrap iron and old farm machinery. It is true today as never before that "there are dollars in the junk pile." A few weeks ago, before the first rain came, and crops were a thing "heard of but not seen," farmers around Brandon were busy as bees on those junk piles. Some of them said the dollars they found there were the best looking dollars they had seen for a long while.

Scrap iron and old machinery mean money today, and the farmer who does not sell what he can now is losing a golden opportunity. Rust is riches these days.

Don't wait for a Jew to come around and offer you a few cents on the dollar for your spare machinery—some fellow farmer wants it and will pay a good slice of the new price for it. Just try an "ad." about it in The Guide, and the results will surprise you. Here's a letter from one who did:—

Melfort, Sask.

April 13, 1917.

In regard to the advertisement on second-hand machinery which has just run for two issues, I am more than pleased with the results, every mail brings several inquiries. Wishing you continued success, I remain,

J. R. DICKIE.

LET THE GUIDE SELL IT FOR YOU

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 168. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet. 31tf

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 31tf

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKATOON. 26-13

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Convention Hall in the Industrial Bureau Building, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the consideration of the following matters and the adoption of by-laws and resolutions with respect thereto:—

1. Providing for grouping of shareholders in local societies and vesting representation and voting powers at meetings of the Company in delegates of said societies, and to vest certain powers in directors of the Company with respect to said societies, pursuant to Act amending Charter of Company passed at present Session of the Parliament of Canada.

2. Abolition of proxy voting.

3. A revision and consolidation of all by-laws of the Company and adoption of new by-laws covering all matters proper to be dealt with in by-laws of the Company. Among such proposed by-laws will be in particular the following:—

- By-law increasing the number of directors from nine to twelve, and providing for their election upon a one, two- and three-year plan.
- By-law providing for meeting places of the Company at Winnipeg and elsewhere.
- Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money for the purpose of the Company from time to time upon the credit of the Company to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, and empowering the directors to mortgage or pledge property of the Company to secure same.
- Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money from time to time upon the credit of the Company in such sum or sums as the directors may think fit, but in the whole not to exceed \$5,000,000 by issue of bonds or debentures, or other securities of the Company, to be secured by mortgage, trust deed or other pledge of the whole or any part of the property of the Company. Such bonds or debentures or other securities to be in such form and denomination for such time and at such rate of interest as the directors think fit.
- The ratification of by-laws enacted by the directors for any or all of the above purposes.

4. Ratification of Agreement between the Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited for amalgamation of the two Companies.

5. Transaction of any other business proper to be dealt with by the meeting, including consideration of reports that will be submitted thereto.

As the meeting is one of very special importance a large attendance of shareholders is earnestly requested.

CONVENTION SINGLE FARES on standard certificate plan have been arranged with the railway companies provided 100 or more tickets are presented.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

(Signed) R. L. SCOTT, Secretary
Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

—Advertisement.

Farm Women's Clubs

TO THE UNITED FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA

"The woman who is handling the food supply in the home is equal in importance to the man who handles the gun on the battlefield. The triumph of the soldier depends upon the efficiency with which you, as housewives, conserve the food supplies so that hunger be not added to the ranks of the foe. We are a beaten people if we allow a serious food shortage to develop. Whether or not we go hungry and suffer defeat is now up to you as women." Such is the appeal to the women of the United States from one who is an authority on the great food question.

Now what position are we United Farm Women going to take in regard to this food shortage? Are we going to be slackers, or are we going to respond with heart and brain and hand in order that our Canadian boys overseas, and our Allies as well, may not have another horror added to those they are already bravely enduring. On the way we women of America answer may depend our political freedom and our personal liberty as well. The consequences are so momentous that greatness and dignity is lent to the humblest effort; and if we have ever felt that household tasks were drudgery, we have now an opportunity to make them divine.

We are indignant, and justly so, over the disclosures of the High Cost of Living Commission. But of one thing we may be sure. If the report is correct, public opinion is going to force the Food Controller to act, and act drastically. Besides, a Dominion election is too near for the government to take any chances on letting a crime of that kind—for a crime it is—go unpunished. Do not let us make the greed and hypocrisy of others any excuse for faltering in our duty. If necessary we shall lend what impetus we can, as an organization, to bring the offenders to justice. But meantime let us do something constructive as well.

Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller of the United States, a man universally respected for the wonderful work he did as head of the Relief Commission for Belgium, asks his countrywomen, among other things:

To stop and ask, "Can it be used?" before throwing any food away.

Stop catering to different appetites.
No second helpings.
One meatless day a week.
One wheatless meal a day.
No butter in cooking—use substitutes.
No young meat of any sort.

Our Food Controller has asked us to reduce by one-third our consumption of wheat, bacon and beef. Instead of wheat we can substitute rolled oats and cornmeal. As present prices are, it does not mean any reduction in cost, but it does mean a conservation of wheat. This does not entail any hardship, for we shall be healthier for a more liberal use of the coarser grains. I understand that a committee of experts is working on a scheme by which we can secure the desired results, and I have asked The Guide to kindly publish the recommendations of this committee as soon as they are made public. These will tell us what foods to substitute, and the proportions, etc.

As there are no means of enforcing these regulations, we shall be on our honor to carry them out. As individuals, I believe that the majority of us will conform; and as an organization we should make it as much of a duty as Red Cross. It is the wish of the executive that the clubs make the conservation of food a matter of discussion, and your secretary would be glad to know the decisions arrived at.

Someone will probably ask, "but why cannot the Allies use substitutes as well as we?" Well some of them do, but I understand that France uses white bread entirely in peace times, and looks with distrust on those grains to which she is not accustomed. We must not put the strain of experimenting with foods upon a nation that has all she can bear already; and heaven knows, if there is one nation on the

face of the earth to which our hearts should go out in admiration and gratitude, it is poor, heroic, bleeding France. I believe there is not one thinking, reading woman among us who would not gladly sacrifice not one, but two meals of fine wheat bread a day if by that means the French soldier should be fed.

Now I do not think that there is any danger of farm women becoming hysterical and depriving the hard-working husband and growing children of the necessary sustenance. We have been up against stern realities too often to let even a crisis like this unbalance our judgment. Neither is there much necessity for preaching "Thrift"—to say nothing of that much-abused word "Patriotism" which the disclosures of the past three years have led us to connect with vociferation and the spectacular, while the "patriotic" vociferator was systematically and cold-bloodedly rifling our pockets. But let us redouble our efforts to use every scrap of bread, every bit of dripping and fat thereby releasing more butter and cream, to let our lambs grow into sheep and so increase our meat and wool supply and in every way we can to increase production and decrease, sanely and intelligently, the consumption of the staple foods.—Leona R. Barrett, Provincial Secretary.

WANT HELP WITH REST ROOM

The following is from Mrs. Millar, secretary Rodney U.F.W.:—Our union was organized last year when eight members joined, but only a few meetings were held owing to non-attendance of most of the members, so nothing much was attained during 1916. We got together this year as soon as the winter was over and held a box social and dance in March, with a view to starting a rest room at Crossfield. Our efforts were satisfactory in so far that we raised \$55.85 (after paying expenses) with which to furnish the rest room. Five of us got together and settled a day to go to town and clean up and fix the place as soon as the furniture would arrive. We managed to get all in order and opened a rest room at Crossfield on April 20. So we did not lag once we got started. Our only drawback now seems to be that no one can be had to attend to the door and cleaning of the place. Our own members when in town sweep up the room before leaving it, but all live too far from town to undertake to look after it. For the present the key is left in the U.F.A. office at Crossfield. Until we find a caretaker I would be greatly obliged if you can send me any information as to how a rest room should be run and managed. There seems to be no other women's unions in any of the district around Crossfield with which we could co-operate to try and make our rest room scheme a success and now that we have started this long felt want we want to see it flourish.

Will some other club that is running a rest room successfully kindly give me information regarding their scheme?

L. R. B.

SEVEN PERSONS AN ACTIVE BRANCH

The following is from Seven Persons, Mrs. Scully, secretary:—I am glad to report our Local doing better work than last year. We held five meetings this quarter with an average attendance of eight members. On May 26 we donated \$5.00 to the Travellers' Aid, Medicine Hat, and sent our U.F.A. Sunday collection of \$8.00 to the military Y.M.C.A. through the central office. We added two new members to our list, making a total of 13 members. We had a sale of home cooking on June 23, for which we received the sum of \$10.35. We are sending our secretary to the convention at Calgary.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wienske, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.



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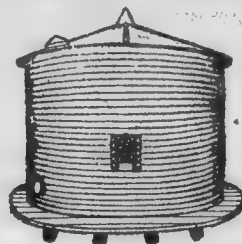
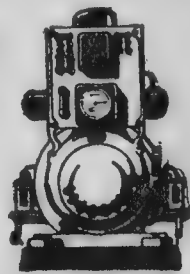
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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

THE PRIZE WINNERS FOR JULY

In the June contest two of the prizes were won by girls. The attention of the boys was drawn to this and they were asked to make a special effort to win their share of the prizes for July. And the boys have "come back." They have won two prizes in this contest. The first place, however, was again won by a girl reader of The Guide, Miss Bessie Philip, whose letter telling how she made \$30 out of turkeys last year appears this week. How many girls will try raising turkeys next year? The second prize letter is by William Zarn, who now has a pony and colt as the reward of his energy and good business management. Bert Pulfer, who won the third prize, has had good success raising ducks. Several other competitors have been successful with poultry. This is an industry that is affording many of our young people an opportunity for making considerable money. Now is the time for many more to lay plans for work of this nature during 1918.

Now for August. The same prizes will be given by The Guide for the best letters received during this month as in the previous months. Boys and girls are now getting their exhibits ready for the school fairs. Will you tell us about the preparations you are making? For the best letters, not exceeding 300 words, received on this subject before August 31, we will give the following cash prizes:

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1st Prize | \$3.00 |
| 2nd Prize | 2.00 |
| 3rd Prize | 1.00 |

Let us hear about your methods in preparing for what is now the biggest event of the year for many young people—the school fair.

BANKERS OFFER PRIZES

Cash prizes to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs at their local fair are being offered this year by the Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co-operation with the Dominion livestock branch. The exhibitors must be 17 years old or over and the calves or pigs shown must have been born on or after March 15, 1917. The exhibitors must feed and care for their animals for at least six weeks. No entry fee will be charged and only one entry can be made in a class. Application forms must be filled out, these being obtainable from local bank managers. The following two classes have been provided for:

Class 1 (grade bull calves must not be shown)—Calf, pure bred or grade. Prizes—1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00; 5th, \$1.00; 6th, Ribbon.

Class 2 (grade boar pigs must not be shown)—Two pigs, bacon type, pure bred or grade. Prizes—1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00; 5th, \$1.00; 6th, Ribbon.

Boys and girls will welcome this opportunity for showing what they can do in the preparation of livestock for exhibition.

MADE \$30 WITH TURKEYS

I want to let you know how I made \$30 raising turkeys last year with very little work and barely any expense. For doing a certain amount of work each morning before school time my mother allowed me all the turkey eggs. I set the first eggs under a hen and as I had read many articles on turkey raising I thought I would raise all the first flock without much trouble. Accordingly, I fed them a bit of every thing that was eatable. I soon found out that this was not the right way to feed turkeys because most of them died.

The next two settings I placed under turkey hens and had great luck with them. I decided to feed these two flocks differently, so I turned them adrift with their mothers. They looked after them better than I could have done. They would go out amongst the weeds and grass to hunt insects and weed seeds. When they were thirsty they came up to the well and got a drink. At night they went into a small

house which I had moved up beside the stable.

My father having a threshing machine we got threshed first. Where the stocks had been there was a lot of wheat which had shelled out. Every day the turkeys went into this field, stayed most of the day and came home at night with full crops.

Before the snow came I shipped the turkeys, live weight, to Winnipeg, getting back a nice check for \$30.

That is the way one little school girl of 14 made a little pocket money.

BESSIE PHILIP,
Tilston, Man. Age 15.

GETTING INTO LIVESTOCK

I thought I would write and let you know how I came to own a pony and colt. Three years ago the municipality started paying a bounty for gophers tails. We got three cents a tail up to May 20 and two cents a tail from then to November 1. I had 50 cents with which I bought two gopher traps and started to trap gophers. That year I caught seven dollars worth. With the money I bought a black and white pig from my father in the fall.

The first week of May of the next year my pig had ten little white pigs and raised them all. Every day I cleaned out the pen and put in a little fresh straw. I fed the old pig some swill from the house, mixed with oat chop. When the little ones were about four weeks old I weaned them. I fed them some milk and a few handfuls of oat chop. When they were six weeks old I carried them some pig weed and I started feeding them swill and oat chop. I moved them to an outside pen and made them a shelter out of sticks and straw. I increased their feed every day and also gave them water after they were four months old. I also fed them a little barley chop. When the cold weather came I moved them into the barn.

When the pigs were seven months old I sold them for seven cents a pound. They averaged 207 pounds apiece. My father said he wanted two of them to pay for the feed the pigs had eaten. I bought a pony with the money and this year she has a beautiful colt. I call him Darby.

WILLIAM A. ZARN,
Ewart, Man. Age 14.

RAISED FIFTY DUCKS

One spring about four years ago as I was walking to school I passed by a place where they had ducks. There were some young ones, but they were very early. I decided to try to get some eggs to set. A friend of mine lived at the place where the ducks were. I told him to ask his mother if she would sell any duck eggs. She told him I could get some, so the next night I went in. She was very generous and would not take any more than 75 cents for a setting of 14 eggs. I carried the eggs home very carefully and set them under a quiet hen in a coop on the ground.

All went well till the eggs were nearly ready to hatch. I lifted the hen up to see if the eggs were starting to chip.

One egg was held under the hen's wing. Just as I was about to set her on the nest the egg dropped on another one. The one that fell broke. It had a duckling in it and I believe it would have hatched but for the accident. I put all the rest of the eggs in luke warm water and then put them back under the hen. All the eggs hatched. The 13 ducks grew quite fast. I fed them chop, shorts and bran mixed with water till it was a stiff, wet mixture. The ducks were all feathered when a horse stepped on one's leg and broke it. We ate that one. In the fall I killed all but three. I traded drakes with some other people in the winter.

The next spring the ducks started laying early. There is a swamp near the barn with water in it until about August every summer. For a while the ducks got out and laid eggs around it some place. I got too wise for that so I kept them in



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Winnipeg, Man.

their pen every morning until they had layed. They layed about 40 eggs and then stopped. I set all the eggs. I let the ducks out early then. Soon I found two nests in the brush near the swamp. Each nest had about 17 eggs in it. I took the eggs and set them under hens and had very good luck with them. We had about 50 ducks to kill that fall.

BERT PULFER,
Balmoral, Man. Age 14.

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BRANDON, MAN.

Have an Ice

When the thermometer climbs as high as it has the last week or so there is nothing that appeals like a frozen dessert. If one is fortunate enough to have ice the making of an ice is a small matter, especially if there is a boy about the premises, for I have never yet seen the youth who would not turn the freezer, on promise of a dish of the contents later. Water ices form the ideal dessert after a heavy dinner, while a well made ice cream will atone for a very meagre dinner. Experimenting with different flavors in ice cream is very fascinating work. I remember once I set out to make strawberry ice cream and when I had the cream ready found I had not enough strawberries to give any decided flavor to the ice. So I rubbed four bananas through a sieve and added those, the result was a better ice than either the banana or strawberry alone.

There is another decided advantage about the frozen dessert, it is at its best when it is made several hours before it is needed and left to ripen. The proportion of ice to salt depends upon the texture desired in the article to be frozen. The larger the proportion of ice the longer will be the freezing process and the smoother and finer grained will be the frozen product. In freezing creams and sherbets one measure of salt to three of ice is used; in water ices and frappes, which are coarse grained and granular, the proportion is two measures of ice to one of salt.

Philadelphia Ice Cream

This is really the easiest ice cream to make, but it is rather expensive.

Cream. **Flavoring.** **Sugar.**
The cream which should not be too rich may be scalded or not, it will expand more in freezing if it is not cooked. Add sugar and flavoring and freeze. In adding fruit as strawberry, raspberry or peach, mash the fruit and add the sugar to it, let stand one hour and add to the partially frozen cream.

Frozen Pineapple Pudding

This dessert is very fine made with gelatine if one has no ice, in that case omit the eggs and add less sugar.
1 can sliced pineapple. 5 tablespoonfuls granulated sugar.
4 eggs. 1 pint heavy cream.

Out of one can of Hawaiian pineapple prepare one-half cupful of finely chopped pineapple, using remaining slices to line a two-quart mold. Beat the egg-yolks till very light, add sugar and mix with three-fourths cupful of pineapple syrup. Stir over the fire till as thick as cream, then remove from heat and add the chopped pineapple. When cold, whip the cream solid, fold the two mixtures together, pour into the mold, seal and bury for three and a half hours in equal parts of ice and salt. For serving garnish further with maraschino cherries.

Lemon Ice

Lemons and oranges are two fruits we can get almost all the year. And they make a most delicious and refreshing water ice, a delightful dessert on a hot day.

3 cups water. 1½ cups sugar.
½ cup lemon juice.

Boil sugar and water five minutes, add lemon juice, cool and strain into freezer. Pack with three parts ice to one part salt, let stand five minutes then freeze until stiff. Remove dasher, pack mixture down into freezer, drain off salt water and pack with four parts ice to one part salt and leave to ripen. This should be made several hours before it is used.

Orange Ice

2 cups water. 1 cup orange juice.
½ cup lemon juice. Few gratings orange rind.
1 cup sugar.

Boil water, sugar and orange rind for five minutes, cool, add lemon and orange juice. Strain and freeze, following directions for lemon ice.

Lemon Milk Sherbert

Juice 6 lemons. 3 cups sugar.
6 cups milk. 2 cups cream.

Mix lemon juice and sugar. Add milk and cream gradually. Freeze, following directions for freezing lemon ice. Milk or sour cream in which has been dissolved half a teaspoon soda may be used in place of sweet cream.

Fruit Sherbert

If there is luck in odd numbers this should turn out well, and it does.

3 bananas. 3 cups sugar.
3 oranges. 3 cups cold water.
3 lemons. Whites of 3 eggs.

Mash the bananas through a sieve, add the juice of the oranges and the lemons and the cold water. Partially freeze and add the egg whites beaten stiff. Pack to ripen.

Plain Ice Cream

This recipe with variations may be used in endless ways.

1 quart rich milk. 1 quart cream, whipped.
2 tablespoonfuls flour. 1 tablespoonful desired flavoring.
2½ cupfuls sugar. 2 egg-yolks.

Scald the milk, stir in the flour and sugar well-mixed, and cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Add the egg-yolks beaten up with a little water, let cook three minutes, remove from the heat and cool. Then add the salt, cream and vanilla, and freeze in three parts ice to one of salt. This makes about three quarts of ice cream. It is an excellent foundation cream and to it may be added a fourth-pound of grated melted chocolate; four tablespoonfuls of coffee may be scalded in the milk; or crushed and sweetened fruit, as raspberries or peaches, may be added as desired.

This is also very fine with hot chocolate sauce.

Hot Chocolate Sauce

Mix thoroughly one and one-half cupfuls of fine granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of breakfast cocoa, one teaspoonful of cornstarch and a few grains of salt; then add three-fourths cupful of boiling water, gradually, while stirring constantly. Melt one teaspoonful of butter in saucepan, add mixture, bring to the boiling point and let simmer fifteen minutes, add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

Maple Nut Ice Cream

1 cupful maple syrup. 1 cupful finely chopped nut-meats.
½ cupful sugar. 1½ cupfuls heavy cream.
2½ cupfuls milk. 1½ cupfuls heavy cream.
3 eggs well beaten.

Mix thoroughly and freeze in three parts of ice to one of salt.

Mrs. G. C.

Raspberry Ice

1 quart raspberries. 1 cup water.
1 cup sugar. Lemon juice.

Boil the water and sugar for fifteen minutes, cool, add the raspberry juice and lemon juice. Strain and freeze. To get the raspberry juice sprinkle the raspberries with sugar and let stand for two hours. Mash and squeeze through cheesecloth.

Cream Cheese

One of the prize winners in the summer dessert contest has been kind enough to show her appreciation by sending this very useful recipe.

2 quarts buttermilk. 1 quart new milk.
Salt to taste.

Take the buttermilk and new milk and stir together for two or three minutes, then set pan on the back of the stove till the whey leaves the sides of the pan and if you put your finger in the centre it feels warm. Strain through a muslin and then stand it in cold water for 30 minutes. Let it drain and then mix in the salt, and I like some pepper as well. Put it on a plate and let it stand for a day or two and it is ready for use.

Do not stir it after you put it on the stove, and only use the summer buttermilk, the winter milk won't make it.

One of our readers, in a very kind letter in which she enclosed the following recipes, wrote: "It seems selfish not to give others the benefit of anything economic these days." That is a fine spirit to have and I am sure we will find these recipes well worth while.

To Can Blueberries Without Sugar

Put blueberries (without water) over a slow fire and boil 10 or 15 minutes in their own juice. Have sealers well sterilized and very hot. Bottle while everything is very hot. These will keep for months in a cool cellar provided they are air-tight.

To Keep Beans

Take any kind of green beans. Wash well. Put in a stone crock a layer of coarse salt then a layer of beans and so on until crock is filled. Cover with a granite plate and a weight on top. The water left on after washing helps to melt the salt and forms a brine. Soak over night in fresh water and string before cooking.

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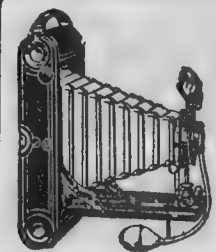
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CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.

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St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 9

Janet Hawk, I think her name was, was sentenced to death. Then, because of age and other extenuating circumstances, she was given a life sentence in jail through the intervention of certain people who circulated a petition. About the same time that she was sentenced a rancher killed a man for stealing his sixteen-year-old wife. The rancher was tried and acquitted with honor and a great to-do was made over him. He was hailed as a hero and given great praise. Now, an old foreigner, John Dromherecki, has been acquitted in Winnipeg after trial for the same offence, viz., killing the man who broke up his home. I do not advocate letting free all those whose plea is the unwritten law, for I believe a murderer should be punished. But I do wonder why Mrs. Hawk was imprisoned for life and those two men let free and made much of, when the three crimes were identical. To my thinking it is a burning disgrace to this great country of ours that such things should be. If the crimes are identical and the causes identical, then the punishment should be identical. Why not punish those men whose crime was identical with the woman's? Is there one law for men and another for women? This has caused my Irish to rise higher than anything I have heard or read for some time. I would like to know what some of the other Home-makers think

JUST TWENTY-FIVE.

GRAIN GROWERS BUILDING SAWMILL

The Grain Growers' Grain Company recently let a contract for the installation of machinery for their new sawmill, which should be ready to start about next May at Hutton, B.C. Hutton is sixty miles east of Prince George on the south side of the Fraser river, and on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The mill will have a capacity of 75,000 feet every ten hours, and also machinery for the making of shingles and lath, as well as a planing mill. Indeed all the machinery of the most modern type necessary to turn out lumber in the best possible shape for the complete finishing of houses, barns, or other buildings necessary in the prairie provinces, is being put into the new mill. Dry kilns are being built with a sufficient capacity to take care of the cut from day to day.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has owned a large timber limit of twenty-five sections on the Fraser river since 1912, on which there is enough timber to keep this mill cutting for thirty years. It was visited in 1916 by all the directors of the company who had not previously inspected it, and during the last few months was visited by the directors of The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, all of whom were highly pleased and consider this investment in British Columbia timber as one of the best The Grain Growers' Grain Company has made.

The freight rate from Hutton to prairie points will be from 7 to 15 cents less than the rate from the coast to the same points. There should also be speedier delivery from the new mill on account of the closeness and quicker haul. This is a big factor, particularly at times of car shortage.



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Fall Term AUGUST 27

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Exhibitors and Championship Awards at Brandon

Clydesdales

Exhibitors—Ben Finlayson, Olds, Alta.; O. J. White, Hamiota; C. Gifford, Boissevain; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles; Jas. Lothian, Rapid City; David Stevenson, Wawanessa; J. C. Hamilton, Ochre River; Geo. A. Stutt, Brookside, Sask.; McKirdy Bros., Napinka; John Crawford, Chater; W. A. Wilton, Roland; F. H. Lawson, Brandon; Andrew Graham, Roland; John Graham, Carberry; W. J. Young, Griswold; Nelson Raeburn, Waskada, Sask.; Thorburn & Riddle, De Winton, Alta.; Oliver Mullin, Myrtle; Jos. Whitley, Melita; Robt. Leckie, Arcola, Sask.; T. J. Ferguson, Souris; Jas. Chapman, Beresford; Jas. Hall, Neepawa; U. A. Walker & Sons, Carnegie; Frank Brooks, Brandon; John Howell, Roland; A. C. McPhail, Brandon; Alex. McDonald, Vista; Thos. Badger, Shoal Lake; G. C. Poterfield, Brandon; John McCowan, Portage la Prairie; J. T. Wilson, Carnduff, Sask.; David Little, Portage la Prairie; Thos. Kerr, Napinka; Freeman Rice, Binscarth; and H. E. Jackson, Alexander; Andrew Bemmell, Roland.

Futurity stallion class—1, Oliver Mullin on "Blacon Count;" 2, John Crawford on "Electric Shock;" 3, Robt. Leckie on "Sensation;" 4, Nelson Raeburn & Sons on "Stately King;" 5, Jos. Whitley on "Gartly King 2nd;" 6, T. J. Ferguson on "Vimy Ridge;" 7, Thos. Kerr on "Craigie Buchlyvie." Junior champion stallion—Oliver Mullin on "Blacon Count;" reserve, Frank Lawson on "St. Skae Laird." Grand champion stallion—Ben. Finlayson on "Edward Garnet;" reserve, O. J. White on "Belleisle." Junior champion filly—McKirdy Bros. on "Princess of Mount Pleasant."

Percherons

Exhibitors—W. H. Devine, Calgary, Alta.; R. H. Brown, Oxbow, Sask.; J.

H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains; Vincent Shore, Alexander; John Graham, Carberry.

Champion stallion—W. H. Devine on "Alpine;" reserve, R. H. Brown on "Kormao." Champion female—1, John Graham on "Ruth;" reserve, R. H. Brown on "Jersey." Best three mares—1, R. H. Brown. Best five stallions—W. H. Devine.

Shorthorns

Exhibitors—J. G. Barron, Carberry; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; John Graham, Carberry; John Crawford, Chater, were the principal exhibitors.

Champion bull—Barron on "Augusta Star;" reserve, Watt on "Excelsior." Junior champion bull—Barron on "Master Missie;" reserve, Barron on "Fairview Prince." Grand champion bull—Barron on "Augusta Star." Senior champion cow—Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen;" reserve, Watt on "Thelma 3rd." Junior champion female—Barron on "Lady Isobel." Grand champion female—Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen."

Herefords

Exhibitors—J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man; Arm River Stock Farm; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; and James Moffat, Carroll, Man.

Bull, senior champion—Arm River Stock Farm on "Martin Fairfax;" reserve, Chapman on "Mack Fairfax." Senior champion female—Clifford on "Miss Armour Fairfax;" reserve, Arm River Stock Farm on "Edna Fairfax." Junior champion female—Arm River Stock Farm on "Beauty Fairfax;" reserve, Clifford on "Florina Fairfax." Grand champion female—L. O. Clifford on "Miss Armour Fairfax;" reserve, Arm River Stock Farm on "Beauty Fairfax."

Aberdeen-Angus

Exhibitors—J. D. McGregor, Bran-

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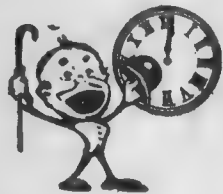
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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded under the laws of the State of Minnesota to an amount which, in the opinion of the Commission, will ensure full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those similarly licensed and bonded.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



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We have, we believe, landed the best bunch of Belgian Mares that has ever come to Canada. These mares include a Ton Mare that won 12 firsts at 12 different State Fairs, and several of her daughters. We have also landed a splendid lot of Clydesdale Mares and shall have Percheron Mares in shortly.

We are pricing these mares cheap for cash and do not want to winter any of them as we are short of room. We have an exceptional lot of yearlings and two year olds as well as a full line of older horses. Anyone wanting an exchange of stallions should write us at once. We can deal with you much better in the fall than in the spring. Ample time on any stallion sale.

Vanstone & Rogers

North Battleford

Sask.

don; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; and Jas. Turner, Carroll, Man.

Senior champion bull—McGregor on "Black Abbott Prince;" reserve, Bowman on "E. P. Kelso." Junior champion bull—McGregor on "Black Cap McGregor;" reserve, McGregor on "Quality Lad of Glencarnock." Grand champion bull—McGregor on "Black Abbott Prince."

Senior champion cows—McGregor on "Majesty Queen;" reserve, Bowman on "Emmeline of L.F." Junior champion female—McGregor on "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd." Grand champion female—McGregor on "Majesty Queen."

Holsteins

Exhibitors—Jos. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.; Clark & Sims, Argyle Sta., Man.; Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.; and Manitoba Agricultural College.

Senior champion bull—Laycock on "Korndyke Posch Pontiac;" reserve, Clark & Sims on "Sir Woodcrest Rooker." Junior champion bull—Laycock on "Bonnie Brae Carmen;" reserve, Clark & Sims. Grand champion bull—Laycock on "Korndyke Posch Pontiac;" reserve, Laycock on "Bonnie Brae Carmen."

Senior champion female—Clark & Sims on "Ruby Nig." Junior champion female—Clark & Sims. Grand champion female—Clark & Sims on "Ruby Nig;" reserve, Clark & Sims.

Ayshires

Exhibitors—Manitoba Agricultural College; R. Ness, De Winton; W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.; and W. Braid, Oak River, Man.

Senior champion bull—Braid on "Burnside Lucky Sensier;" reserve, Ness on "Burnside Masterman." Junior champion bull—Manitoba Agricultural College on "Selwood Dairy King;" reserve, Ness on "Lakeview Cristo." Grand champion bull—Braid on "Burnside Lucky Sensier."

Senior champion female—Braid on "Lochfergus Snowdrop;" reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College on "Miss Floss of Springbank." Junior champion female—Ness on "Lakeview Pansy." Grand champion female—Braid on "Lochfergus Snowdrop;" reserve, Ness on "Lakeview Pansy." Bull and four females—1, Braid; 2 and 3, Ness; 4, Mortson. Bull and three females, all under two years—1, Manitoba Agricultural College; 2 and 4, Ness; 3, Braid. Three, get of one bull—1 and 2, Ness; 3, Baird.

In Jerseys, J. Harper & Sons, Westlock, Alta., and Clark & Sims, were the only exhibitors. The former won all the championships.

H. J. Joyal, Hazenmore, Sask., had an exhibit of Brown Swiss cattle on the grounds that attracted considerable attention.

Sheep Exhibitors

Leicesters.—H. Smith, Camrose, Alta.; A. G. Paul, Alameda, Sask.; Geo. E. V. Smith, Crystal City; and A. Davies, Brandon, made this show. Smith won the best prizes and most of the championships.

Shropshires.—W. L. Trann, Crystal City; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont. Trann and McEwen took most of the money.

Oxford Downs.—F. Brown, Belmont; T. A. Somerville, Hartney; J. Cockriell, Holmfild; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; Johnson Bros., Langdon, Alta.; and P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont. Arkell got the larger share of the prizes.

Suffolks.—J. D. McGregor, Brandon; James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; and Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta. were the only exhibitors. The two former got the lion's share of the ribbons.

Southdowns.—W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake, Alta., and Johnson Bros., Langdon, Alta., showed, with Hoover taking all but one championship.

Hampshire Downs.—A. McEwen, Brantford; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, and Johnson Bros., of Alberta made a good show. McEwen won all firsts and championships.

Dorset Horns.—Jas. Turner, Carvell; H. Simpson, Brandon, and Johnson Bros., Langdon divided the prizes fairly evenly among them.

Swine Exhibitors

Berkshires.—Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., had a wonderfully good exhibit. A. G. English, Harding, had a good bunch also. W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.; A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta., and Manitoba Agricultural College, made the competition strong.

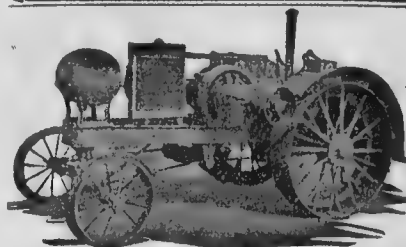
Yorkshires.—A. D. McDonald & Sons,

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She is a heavy milk producer, rich in butter fat—very prolific.

brings you Money

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CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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Napinka, had the outstanding exhibit, winning all championships. A. R. Gillies, Manitoba Agricultural College and Steve Swift, Viking, were the others showing.

Tamworths.—Wm. Gilbert was the only man showing.

Duroc-Jerseys.—O. & O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta.; and J. W. Bailey, Wetaskiwin, Alta., made the show, both having out good selections.

W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta., and W. J. Connell, Neepawa, had the only specimens of this breed.

Poland-Chinas.—J. D. McGregor, Brandon; D. Agnew, Douglas; Manitoba Agricultural College; W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.; J. A. Kaeser, Moosomin, Sask.; and S. Swift, Viking, Alta., made a good, strongly contested lot of classes.

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REGINA EXHIBITION SUCCESSFUL

The otherwise outstanding success of Regina Exhibition was this year marred by a disastrous fire which caused \$50,000 in damage, burning both the grand stand and the industrial building. No fatalities occurred though the grandstand was crowded and there were 20,000 people on the grounds. No livestock was burned though a great lot of valuable furs were consumed in the industrial building. It is rather remarkable that there was no greater loss. Manager Elderkin and the fair directorate deserve the sympathy of the people of all the West though of course the buildings will be replaced and Regina fair go on as before. The fire is supposed to have started from a match, cigar or cigarette dropped through the stand on to dry material underneath.

Many and splendid were the different exhibits, farm machinery, college, farm boys' clubs, wool and livestock.

The Agricultural College exhibit from Saskatoon was unusually good. The poultry, engineering, field husbandry and animal husbandry departments were all well represented. In the mechanical display were charts and models of binder knotters, belt lacing, knots, hitches, etc., that were all intensely interesting to the farmer. Desirable and undesirable types of poultry houses were shown. Brooders and incubators and good poultry feeds made up the poultry end. A most carefully arranged and good selection of grains, grasses and excellent posters characterized the field husbandry department. The effect of good sires and careful thought and study in breeding livestock was forcefully demonstrated by the animal husbandry department, with sheep, with

cattle and with hogs. Lucid lessons on economical pork production attracted constant attention from the farmers.

The Dominion Experimental Farms also had most instructive exhibits. Improved egg marketing was well demonstrated by a splendid exhibit from the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the same department had its usual good display of wool on hand.

Two hundred and fifty farm boys from the various clubs throughout the province were present in charge of J. Rayner, B.S.A., district representative at North Battleford.

All the livestock exhibits were well filled with few exceptions. In some breeds the number of local exhibitors were not as great as at some Western exhibitions, but the quality was generally high.

Shorthorn classes were not as well filled as at some of the shows. Herefords and Angus exhibitors were much the same as at Brandon. Clydesdales were high in quality as also were Percherons.

The fair all told was one of the most successful Regina has ever had, and the management is deserving of commendation. The fire disaster will make a big handicap for next year.

R. MCKENZIE NOMINATED AT BRANDON

At a convention attended by over 150 delegates from the constituency of Brandon, which includes the City of Brandon and a large part of the surrounding country, on August 2, Roderick McKenzie, secretary of The Canadian Council of Agriculture, was chosen to contest that seat in the coming Federal election. There was a large representation of labor, indeed almost half the convention was made up of labor men. Nine names came before the meeting, three of whom withdrew. The strongest candidate with Mr. McKenzie was Rev. A. E. Smith of Brandon, representing labor interests, but Mr. McKenzie's nomination was made unanimous after the final polling.

The Farmers' Platform was read and adopted en toto, after which a resolution was carried unanimously asking for immediate conscription of men and material for the purpose of winning the war. All the speakers, with the exception of one lady, favored conscription of men, provided that full conscription of excess profits is carried out at the same time. Otherwise none of the men could bring themselves to support men conscription only. One lady speaker

was frankly opposed to conscription of any kind.

The committee appointed to call together the convention was made up of six farmers, five representatives of labor, and four ladies. There was a large attendance of ladies from the country, and at the preliminary nomination committee meeting there were more labor representatives present than those of any other class. The labor men are endeavoring to organize the labor interests in Brandon, Souris, Reston and other places where there are branches of the labor unions. This getting together of farmers and labor in this most important election is very significant.

After thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. McKenzie emphasized the fact that he had the interests of the labor men at heart just as much as he had the interests of the farmers. He requested immediate action and organization, the throwing off of party affiliations, and consideration of the interests of the whole mass of the people.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER C. N. R.

Ottawa, August 1.—The government announced today that it would take over the entire Canadian Northern Railway system, including branch lines, terminals and elevators at Port Arthur, steamship lines, telegraph and express services and hotels. It also announced that further aid to the extent of \$7,500,000 would be given to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the government exercising control with a view to the possible ultimate nationalization of that railway also.

The Canadian Northern is capitalized at \$100,000,000. The public of Canada already holds \$40,000,000 interest in it. The Finance Minister announced that the value of the remaining \$60,000,000 will be decided by a board of three, one each to be appointed by the government and the railway and the third to be agreed on by the two, but should they fail to reach an agreement the third member will be appointed by the Senior Judge of the Exchequer Court. Should these find themselves unable to reach a decision as to the value of the \$60,000,000 stock, the matter will be referred to the Supreme Court. He also explained that the management would be vested in a board appointed by the governor in council, but there would be no interference between the board of management and the employees.

Shareholders No Real Equity

In the Drayton-Ackworth Commission report on the C.N.R. it was stated that the shareholders had no equity in the road. That report said: "We conclude, therefore, that the shareholders of the company have no equity, either on the ground of cash put in, or on the ground of reconstruction cost, or on the ground of the saleable state of their property as a going concern. If then the people of Canada have already obtained, or assumed responsibility for the bulk of the capital, if they must needs find what further amount is required, and if they must make up for some years to come a considerable deficit in the net earnings, it seems logical to follow that the people of Canada should assume control of the property." The same report established that the total amount of money that could possibly have gone into the C.N.R. system is \$370,302,451. Out of this possible total a sum of no less than \$298,253,263 is shown to have been provided by public credit or subsidy. The report pointed out that the total present value of the C.N.R. holdings was \$402,749,663. The outstanding obligations of the road exceed \$400,000,000, so that as stated above, the shareholders have no real equity in this road. The government grants to the Canadian Northern Railway have been as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Subsidies | \$ 38,874,148 |
| Land grants | 34,379,809 |
| Cash loans | 25,858,166 |
| Securities guaranteed | 199,141,140 |

Total public assistance... \$298,253,263
The Grand Trunk

In giving the Grand Trunk Pacific a grant of \$7,500,000, the minister of finance said the government would take the power to constitute a board of directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and would look forward to some day ac-

quiring the system, because the G.T.P. and C.N.R. could well co-operate to give better service. It would take too long negotiations with the Grand Trunk at present. But the government did not intend to release the Grand Trunk from its obligations in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The food controller and representatives of the milling interests met at Ottawa on July 30 to discuss the relation of the price of wheat to flour and flour to bread. The discussion embraced the subjects of the milling of flour in its relation to the production of a straight grade flour, the retention of the present standards, the effect that the fixing of prices of wheat would have on the production of flour, and the matter of the offals (bran and middlings) in relation to their value as cattle feeds and their effect upon the price of flour.

After a careful consideration of the whole matter, the representatives of the Grain Export company advised that the definite action be delayed until the American food administration was in a position to take action in the United States.

A committee of eight millers was appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the food controller on these matters.

At the Western Canada Irrigation Convention at Maple Creek on August 2, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, announced that legislation would be introduced soon to enable farmers in Saskatchewan to co-operate for irrigation purposes, as is now done in Alberta. He intimated that the legislation would probably be along the lines of that already in existence for drainage purposes.

At least ten men are known to have perished in the forest fire that swept through the Spruce River Valley 15 miles north-east of Fernie last Saturday. Millions of feet of logs, the logging railway and bush camp building, together with equipment, horses and supplies, are a total loss. The fire was finally checked by showers.

The worst railway wreck in the history of the Edmonton district occurred on July 29, 21 miles west of the city on the C.N.R. near Villeneuve. A freight train eastbound crashed into a moonlight special crowded with passengers for Alberta Beach. Five were killed, four seriously injured, and a number of others less seriously.

A tremendous new offensive launched by the British and French along the sea coast promises to develop into one of the most stupendous battles of the whole war. The allies appear to be endeavoring to force the Germans back in this area, and thereby to capture a territory in which there are now supposed to be a number of submarine bases. With these cleaned out, the depredations of the submarines would be hindered to a considerable extent. The artillery action is by long odds the most tremendous of the war, and the tide of battle has been swaying back and forth with varied success on both sides for several days. On the whole the Allies have made a good advance along a very wide front.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is establishing a new Dominion Experimental Farm at Beaver Lodge, Alberta, 25 miles from Grand Prairie in the Peace River country. This is the only new farm to be started since the war. It will commence with 30 acres of land. W. D. Albright, formerly editor of The Farmers' Advocate, London, Ontario, and now farming in the Peace River country, will be in charge of the farm.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the food controller, with the special fish committee, intends to provide a refrigerator car service from both Atlantic and Pacific Coast points to facilitate the shipment and greater consumption in central Canada of fish from the coast. The first car will leave the Atlantic coast on Saturday, August 4, with fresh caught fish, and arrive at Toronto Monday morning, August 6. Later on a train from the Pacific coast to prairie points will be provided.



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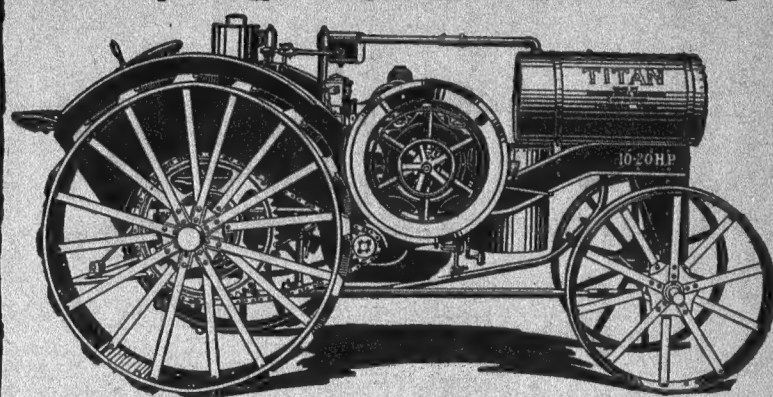
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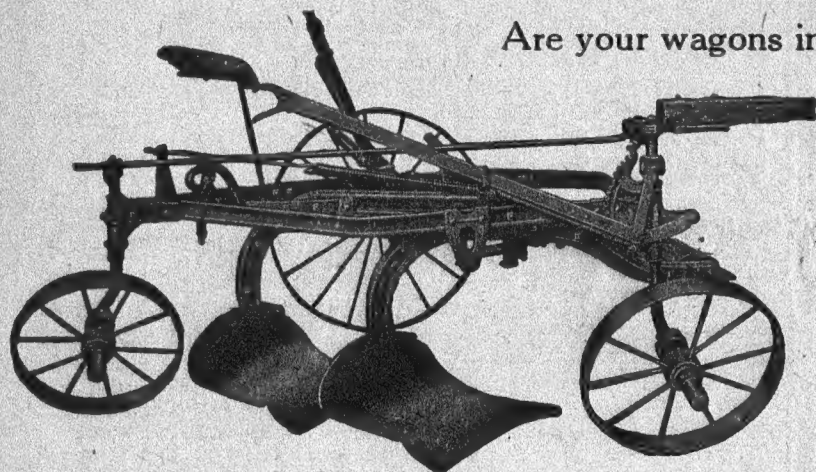
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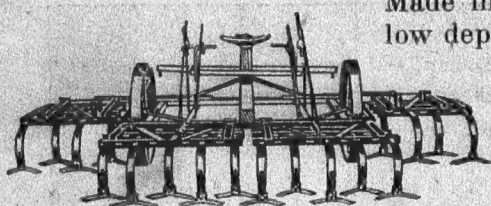
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